



US011899711B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Zhang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,899,711 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 13, 2024**

(54) **MERCHANT LOGO DETECTION ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FOR INJECTING USER CONTROL TO ISO BACK-END TRANSACTION APPROVALS BETWEEN ACQUIRER PROCESSORS AND ISSUER PROCESSORS OVER DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORKS**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06F 18/24; G06F 3/00; G06V 10/945; G06V 3/044; G06N 3/08
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

(71) Applicant: **ONDOT SYSTEMS INC.**, San Jose, CA (US)

5,708,422 A 1/1998 Blonder et al.
5,884,289 A 3/1999 Anderson et al.

(Continued)

(72) Inventors: **Zhiqiang Zhang**, San Ramon, CA (US); **Vaduvur Bharghavan**, Morgan Hill, CA (US); **Qi Chen**, San Jose, CA (US); **Zhiling Liu**, Sunnyvale, CA (US); **Kun Qian**, Stanford, CA (US)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 20 2012 013 375 U1 9/2016
EP 2 869 255 A1 5/2015
WO WO-2013/062897 A1 5/2013

(73) Assignee: **ONDOT SYSTEMS INC.**, San Jose, CA (US)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 537 days.

Anonymous, "Detecting fraud using information on account holder collected outside the operation of the account," ip.com Disclosure No. IPCOM000035207D, 2005, <https://priorart.ip.com/IPCOM/000035207> (Year: 2005).

(Continued)

(21) Appl. No.: **17/121,544**

Primary Examiner — Yosef Kassa

(22) Filed: **Dec. 14, 2020**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — FOLEY & LARDNER LLP

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2021/0165823 A1 Jun. 3, 2021

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 16/551,166, filed on Aug. 26, 2019, now abandoned, which is a (Continued)

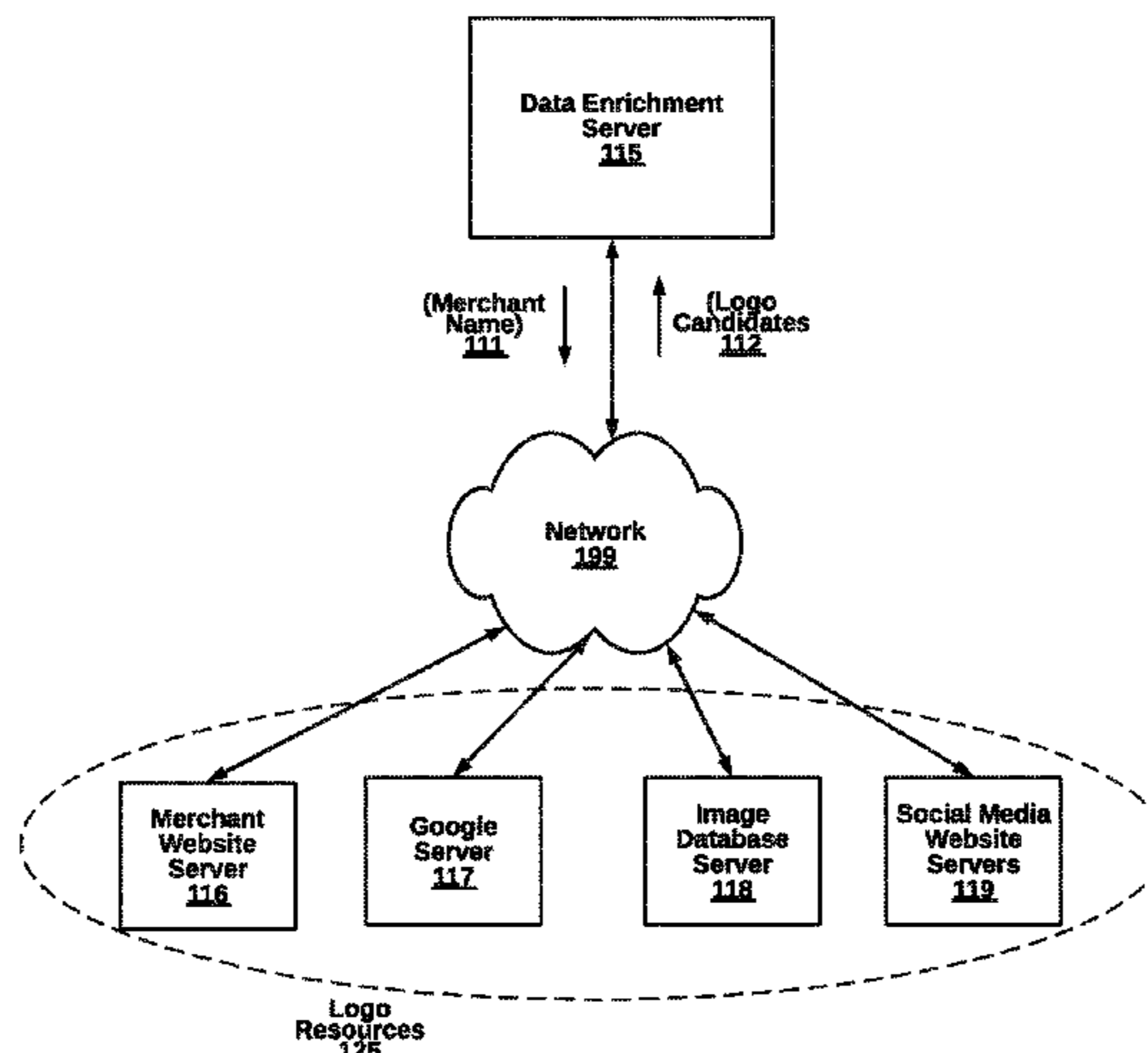
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Logo candidates for a specific ISO data can be identified from external resources based on the enriched merchant data. Low quality images of the logo candidates are filtered out with image analysis including entropy ratio evaluations of the logo candidates. Also, the logo candidates are processed with high quality filtering including classification of the logo candidates with a deep learning classifier for distinguishing logos from non-logos. A logo from the logo candidates is selected to associate with the ISO data packets. A display having the selected logo associated with a transaction of the ISO data packets can be generated for display to users.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 16/58 (2019.01)
G06N 3/04 (2023.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 16/5866** (2019.01); **G06F 16/532** (2019.01); **G06F 16/583** (2019.01); **G06N 3/04** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/388** (2013.01)

10 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation-in-part of application No. 16/227,560, filed on Dec. 20, 2018, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/058,229, filed on Oct. 19, 2013, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/527,544, filed on Jun. 19, 2012, now abandoned.

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G06Q 20/38 (2012.01)
G06F 16/583 (2019.01)
G06F 16/532 (2019.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,892,900	A	4/1999	Ginter et al.	2007/0198495	A1	8/2007	Buron et al.
5,953,710	A	9/1999	Fleming	2008/0101283	A1	5/2008	Calhoun et al.
6,029,154	A	2/2000	Pettitt	2008/0120235	A1	5/2008	Chu
6,122,624	A	9/2000	Tetro et al.	2008/0147523	A1	6/2008	Mulry et al.
6,343,279	B1	1/2002	Bissonette et al.	2008/0222038	A1	9/2008	Eden et al.
6,422,462	B1	7/2002	Cohen	2008/0228648	A1	9/2008	Kemper et al.
6,516,056	B1	2/2003	Justice et al.	2008/0257952	A1	10/2008	Zandonadi
6,658,568	B1	12/2003	Ginter et al.	2008/0263402	A1	10/2008	Braysy
7,266,537	B2	9/2007	Jacobsen et al.	2009/0012898	A1	1/2009	Sharma et al.
7,427,033	B1	9/2008	Roskind	2009/0112651	A1	4/2009	Atkinson
7,693,771	B1	4/2010	Zimmerman et al.	2009/0132424	A1	5/2009	Kendrick et al.
7,784,684	B2	8/2010	Labrou et al.	2009/0138968	A1	5/2009	Serber
7,793,851	B2	9/2010	Mullen	2009/0164327	A1	6/2009	Bishop et al.
7,798,416	B2	9/2010	Roskind	2009/0164330	A1	6/2009	Bishop et al.
7,801,826	B2	9/2010	Labrou et al.	2009/0254462	A1	10/2009	Tomchek et al.
7,813,725	B2	10/2010	Celik	2009/0313147	A1	12/2009	Balasubramanian et al.
7,813,822	B1 *	10/2010	Hoffberg H04N 7/163 381/73.1	2010/0022254	A1	1/2010	Ashfield et al.
7,822,688	B2	10/2010	Labrou et al.	2010/0051684	A1	3/2010	Powers
7,828,220	B2	11/2010	Mullen	2010/0063903	A1	3/2010	Whipple et al.
7,925,605	B1 *	4/2011	Rubin G06N 5/025 706/47	2010/0106611	A1	4/2010	Paulsen et al.
8,127,982	B1	3/2012	Casey et al.	2010/0114776	A1	5/2010	Weller et al.
8,284,061	B1 *	10/2012	Dione G06Q 30/0269 705/26.1	2010/0153224	A1	6/2010	Livnat
8,417,630	B2	4/2013	Wolfson et al.	2010/0174644	A1	7/2010	Rosano et al.
8,509,734	B1	8/2013	Gupta et al.	2010/0274720	A1	10/2010	Carlson et al.
8,516,266	B2 *	8/2013	Hoffberg G05B 15/02 715/239	2010/0299253	A1	11/2010	Patterson
8,706,620	B2	4/2014	Ciurea	2010/0325047	A1	12/2010	Carlson et al.
9,324,105	B2	4/2016	Kopikare et al.	2011/0047075	A1	2/2011	Fourez
9,674,154	B1	6/2017	Canavor et al.	2011/0137804	A1	6/2011	Peterson
9,704,185	B2 *	7/2017	Cunico G06F 16/3344	2011/0238564	A1	9/2011	Lim et al.
9,836,455	B2 *	12/2017	Martens G06F 40/279	2011/0251892	A1	10/2011	Laracey
10,169,768	B2 *	1/2019	Dione G06Q 30/0267	2011/0317804	A1	12/2011	Kurjanowicz
10,402,829	B1	9/2019	Baar et al.	2012/0030109	A1	2/2012	Dooley Maley et al.
11,144,982	B1	10/2021	Raak et al.	2012/0036013	A1	2/2012	Neuhaus et al.
11,734,705	B2	8/2023	Walters et al.	2012/0059758	A1	3/2012	Carlson
2002/0035539	A1	3/2002	O'Connell	2012/0066107	A1	3/2012	Grajetzki
2002/0082995	A1	6/2002	Christie, IV	2012/0072347	A1	3/2012	Conway
2002/0111886	A1	8/2002	Chenevich et al.	2012/0095918	A1	4/2012	Jurss
2002/0123938	A1	9/2002	Yu et al.	2012/0143730	A1	6/2012	Ansari et al.
2002/0152123	A1	10/2002	Giordano et al.	2012/0197708	A1	8/2012	Mullen et al.
2002/0194141	A1	12/2002	Langensteiner et al.	2012/0197802	A1	8/2012	Smith et al.
2002/0198806	A1	12/2002	Blagg et al.	2012/0225639	A1	9/2012	Gazdzinski et al.
2003/0028481	A1	2/2003	Flitcroft et al.	2012/0271697	A1	10/2012	Gilman et al.
2004/0039694	A1	2/2004	Dunn et al.	2012/0300932	A1	11/2012	Cambridge et al.
2004/0068653	A1	4/2004	Fascenda	2012/0303525	A1	11/2012	Sahadevan
2004/0128243	A1	7/2004	Kavanagh et al.	2013/0138516	A1	5/2013	White
2004/0215543	A1	10/2004	Betz et al.	2013/0282593	A1	10/2013	Merz et al.
2005/0097019	A1	5/2005	Jacobs	2013/0290121	A1	10/2013	Simakov et al.
2005/0102243	A1	5/2005	Kinsella et al.	2013/0332361	A1	12/2013	Ciurea
2005/0172137	A1	8/2005	Hopkins	2013/0332362	A1	12/2013	Ciurea
2005/0240527	A1	10/2005	Goldman	2013/0346294	A1	12/2013	Faith et al.
2005/0268003	A1	12/2005	Wang et al.	2014/0040135	A1	2/2014	Ovick et al.
2006/0085337	A1	4/2006	Conforti et al.	2014/0040139	A1	2/2014	Brudnicki et al.
2006/0178986	A1	8/2006	Giordano et al.	2014/0095947	A1	4/2014	Mozak et al.
2007/0039049	A1	2/2007	Kupferman et al.	2014/0258119	A1	9/2014	Canis et al.
2007/0124256	A1	5/2007	Crooks et al.	2014/0263622	A1	9/2014	Babatz et al.
				2014/0279231	A1	9/2014	Pinski et al.
				2014/0279309	A1	9/2014	Cowen et al.
				2014/0279503	A1	9/2014	Bertanzetti et al.
				2014/0304055	A1	10/2014	Faith
				2014/0337175	A1	11/2014	Katzin et al.
				2014/0358769	A1	12/2014	Howe et al.
				2014/0372304	A1	12/2014	Howe
				2015/0045064	A1	2/2015	Junkar et al.
				2015/0161741	A1	6/2015	Unser et al.
				2015/0242949	A1	8/2015	Phillips, IV
				2015/0332302	A1	11/2015	Celikyilmaz et al.
				2016/0155124	A1	6/2016	Howe
				2016/0275781	A1	9/2016	Nold
				2017/0024743	A1	1/2017	Fogel et al.
				2017/0109745	A1	4/2017	Al-Bedaiwi et al.
				2017/0116585	A1	4/2017	Rosano
				2017/0148020	A1	5/2017	Vienravee
				2017/0300894	A1	10/2017	Shanmugam
				2018/0005241	A1	1/2018	Smothers et al.
				2018/0165759	A1	6/2018	Carrington et al.
				2018/0225656	A1	8/2018	Ray et al.
				2018/0357687	A1	12/2018	Groarke
				2019/0147448	A1	5/2019	Allbright et al.
				2019/0392443	A1	12/2019	Piparsaniya et al.

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2020/0118133 A1 4/2020 Schmidt et al.
 2020/0226609 A1 7/2020 Dixit
 2020/0394086 A1 12/2020 Lee
 2021/0217035 A1 7/2021 Williams et al.
 2021/0350340 A1 11/2021 Lai et al.
 2022/0076231 A1 3/2022 Farrell et al.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Anonymous, "Payment Authorization Based On A Variable Payment Authorization Score," IPCOM000153889D, 2007, <https://priorart.ip.com/IPCOM/000153889> (Year: 2007).

D. Berbecaru, "LRAP: A Location-Based Remote Client Authentication Protocol for Mobile Environments," 2011 19th International Euromicro Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Network-Based Processing, 2011, pp. 141-145, doi: 10.1109/PDP.2011.32 (Year: 2011).

F.S. Park, C. Gangakhedkar and P. Traynor, "Leveraging Cellular Infrastructure to Improve Fraud Protection," 2009 Annual Computer Security Applications Conference, 2009, pp. 350-359, doi: 10.1109/ACSAC.2009.40 (Year: 2009).

J.T.S. Quah and M. Sriganesh, "Real Time Credit Card Fraud Detection using Computational Intelligence," 2007 International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, 2007, pp. 863-868, doi: 10.1109/IJCNN.2007.4371071 (Year: 2007).

N. Nassar and G. Miller, "Method for secure credit card transaction," 2013 International Conference on Collaboration Technologies and Systems (CTS), 2013, pp. 180-184, doi: 10.1109/CTS.2013.6567226. (Year: 2013).

S.W. Neville and M. Horie, "Efficiently Achieving Full Three-Way Non-repudiation in Consumer-Level eCommerce and M-Commerce Transactions," 2011 IEEE 10th International Conference on Trust, Security and Privacy in Computing and Communications, 2011, pp. 664-672, doi: 10.1109/TrustCom.2011.85. (Year: 2011).

"NETRESEC Network Security Blog." NETRESEC Network Security Blog. Web. , Mar. 11, 2011.

ISO 8583, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, retrieved on Jun. 9, 2011 from https://web.archive.org/web/20110609034342/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8583 (Year: 2011).

Radu, Christian, Implementing Electronic Card Payment Systems, Artech House, 2002. Chapter 2 (Year: 2002).

Ranjan, "Tokenization of a physical debit or credit card for payment", IP.com, 2007, 10 pages. <https://priorart.ip.com/IPCOM/000251283>.

Sniffing Tutorial part 1—intercepting Network Traffic, NETRESEC Network Security Blog. Web. , Mar. 11, 2011. <http://www.netresec.com/?page=Blog&month=2011-03&post=Sniffing-Tutorial-part-1---Intercepting-Network-Traffic>.

Anonymous, "Managing Transaction Billing Across a Plurality of Billing Sources Utilizing an Interface," The IP.com Journal, 2009, retrieved from <https://priorart.ip.com/IPCOM/000182419> (Year: 2009).

Anonymous, "User Initiated and Controlled Mobile Payment Solution," The IP.com Journal, 2021, retrieved from <https://priorart.ip.com/IPCOM/000266984> (Year: 2021).

C. -C. Michael Yeh, Z. Zhuang, Y. Zheng, L. Wang, J. Wang and W. Zhang, "Merchant Category Identification Using Credit Card Transactions," 2020 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data), Atlanta, GA, USA, 2020, pp. 1736-1744, doi: 10.1109/BigData50022.2020.9378417. (Year: 2020).

Merdler, "Creating a secure channel," codeproject.com, 2008, retrieved on Oct. 14, 2012 from <https://web.archive.org/web/20121014091727/https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/26332/Creating-a-secure-channel> (Year: 2008).

V. Meltsov, P. Novokshonov, D. Repkin, A. Nechaev and N. Zhukova, "Development of an Intelligent Module for Monitoring and Analysis of Client's Bank Transactions," 2019 24th Conference of Open Innovations Association (FRUCT), Moscow, Russia, 2019, pp. 255-262, doi: 10.23919/FRUCT.2019.8711931. (Year: 2019).

* cited by examiner

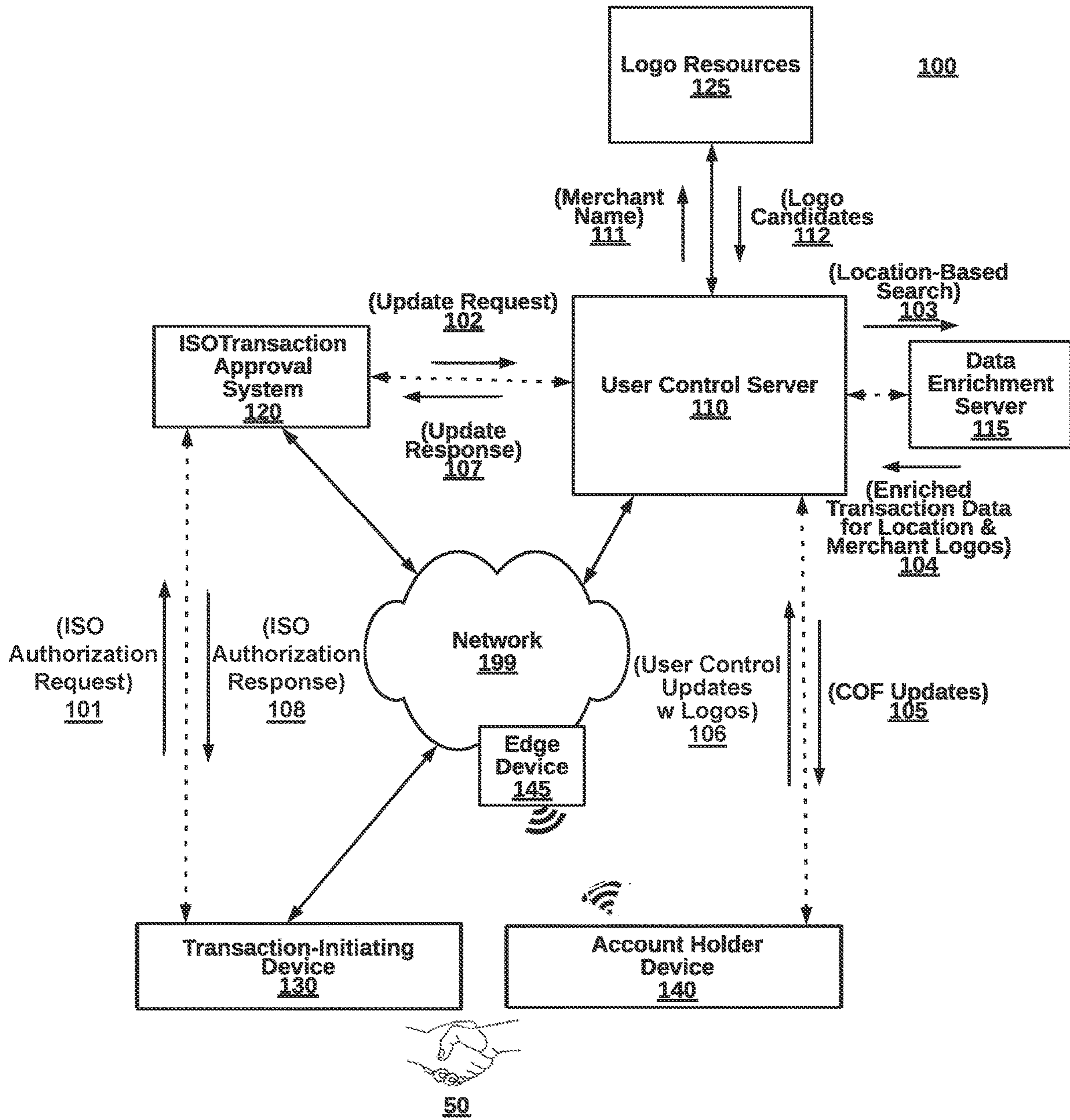


FIG. 1A

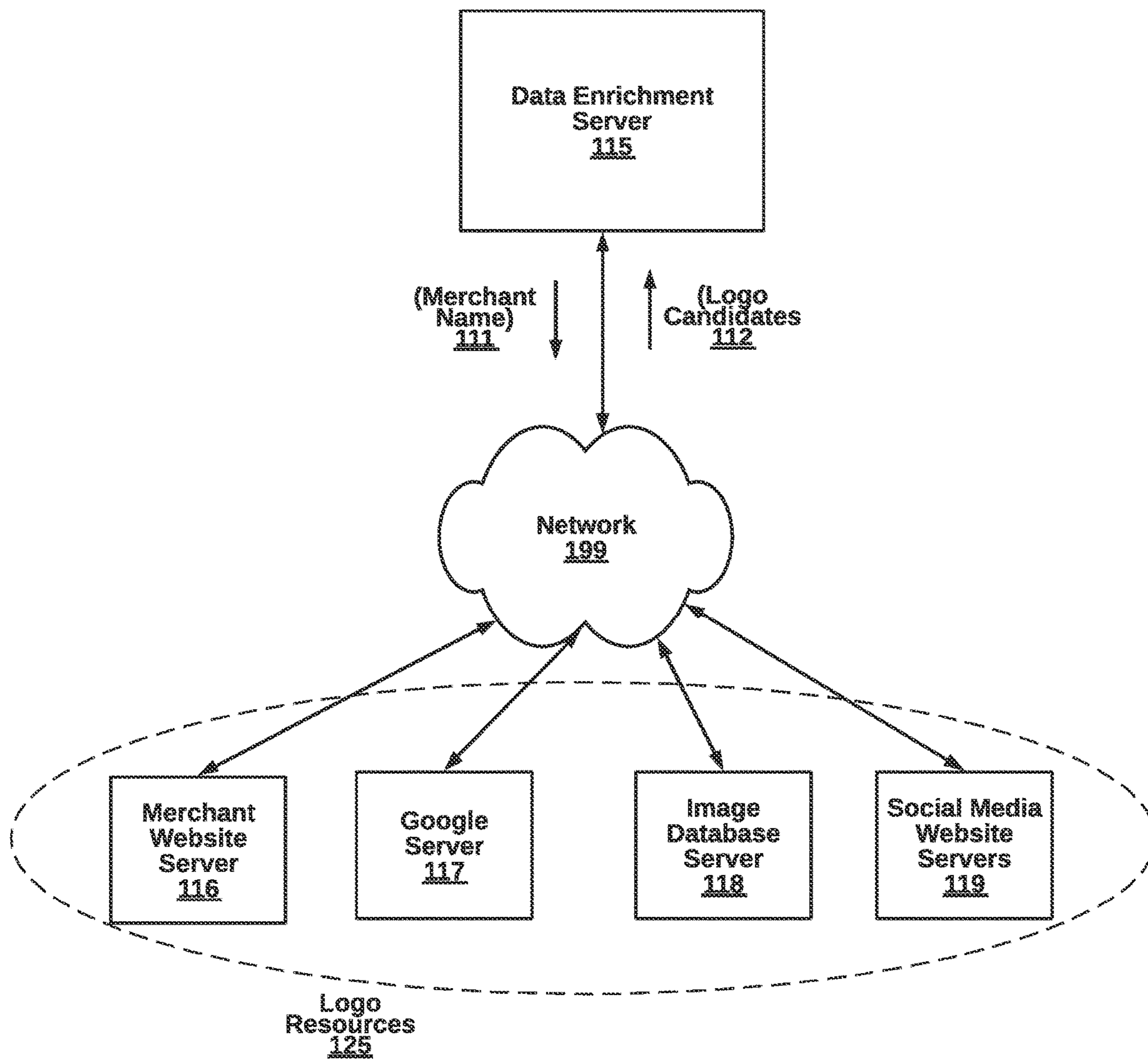


FIG. 1B

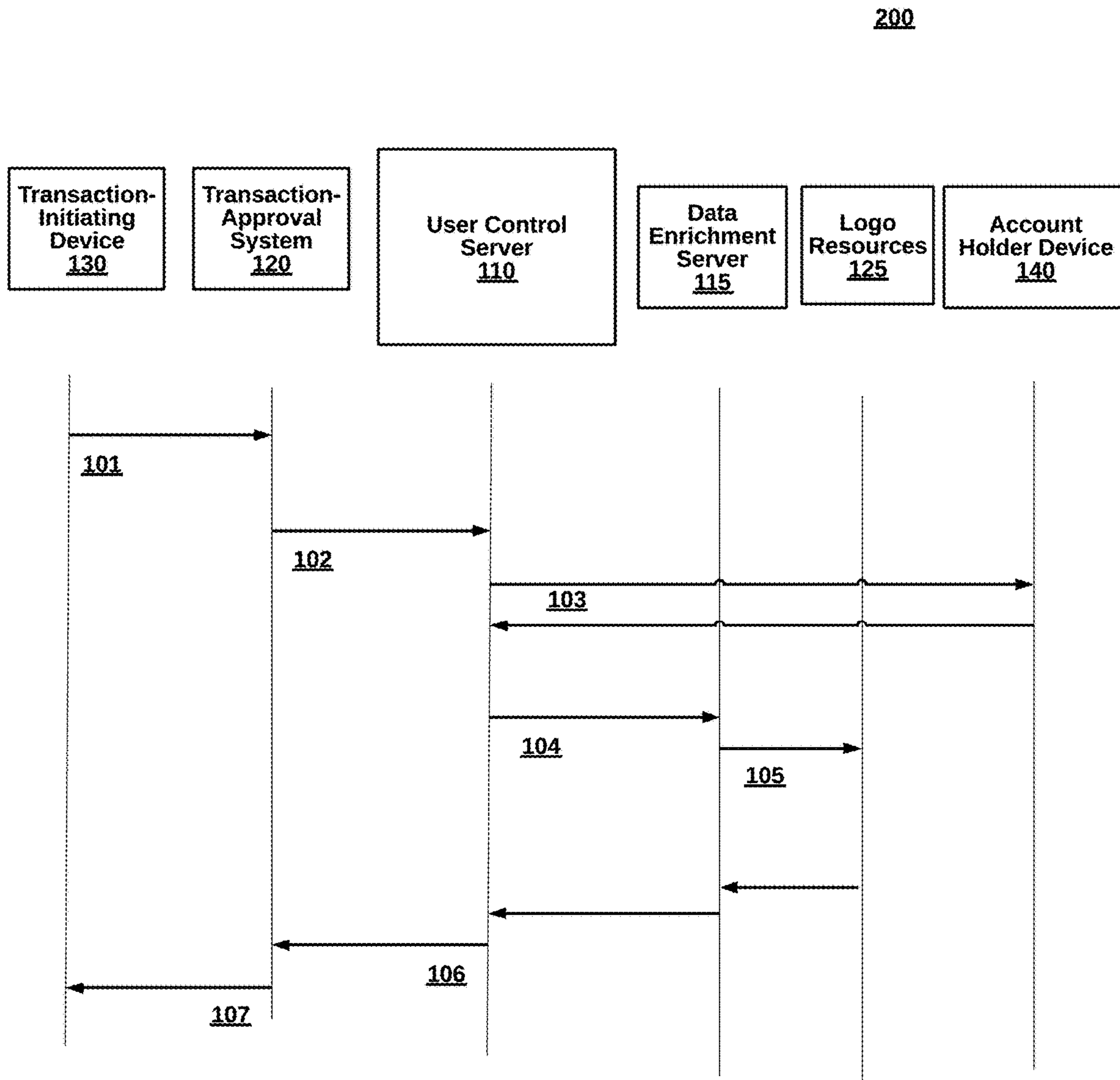


FIG. 2

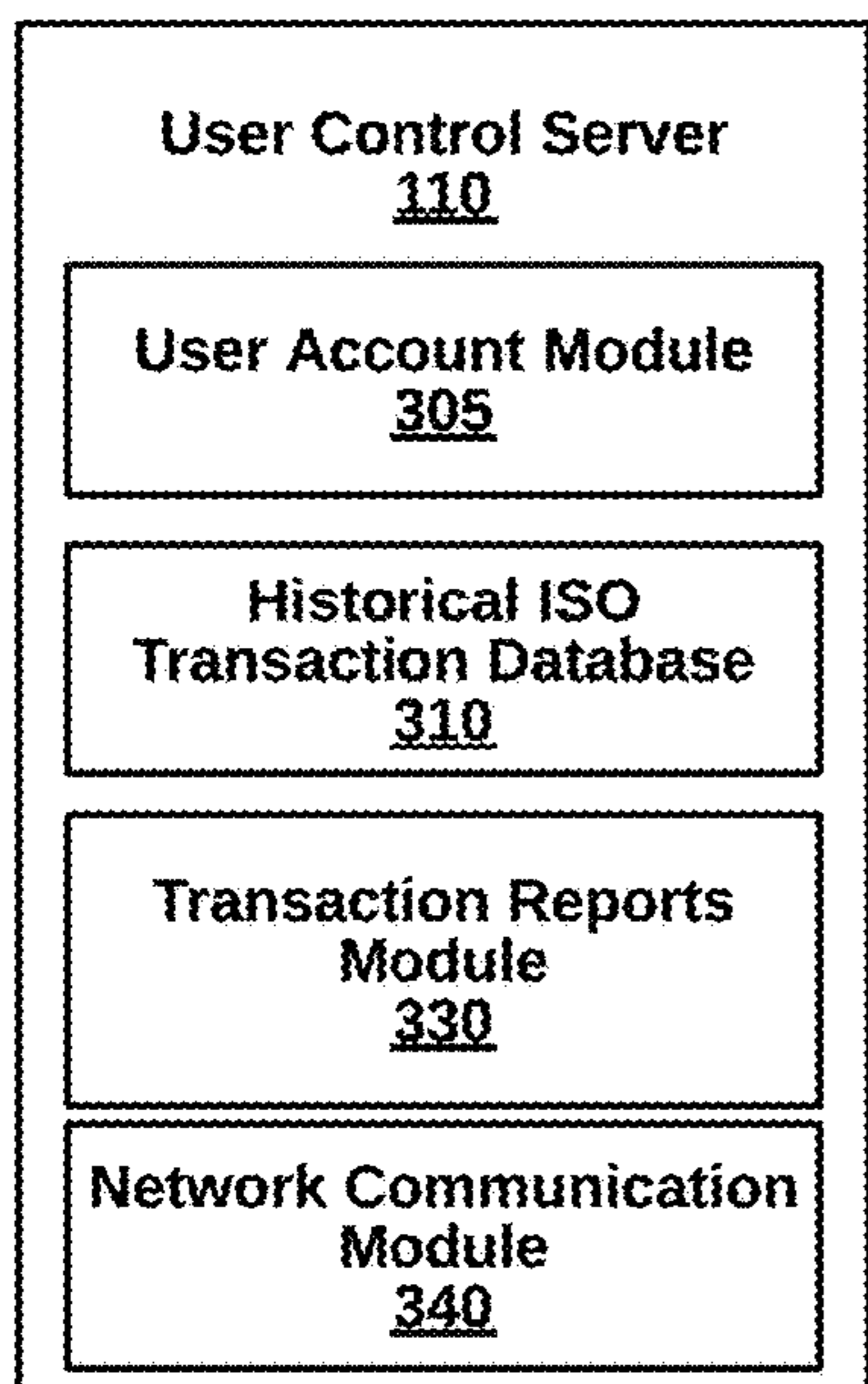


FIG. 3A

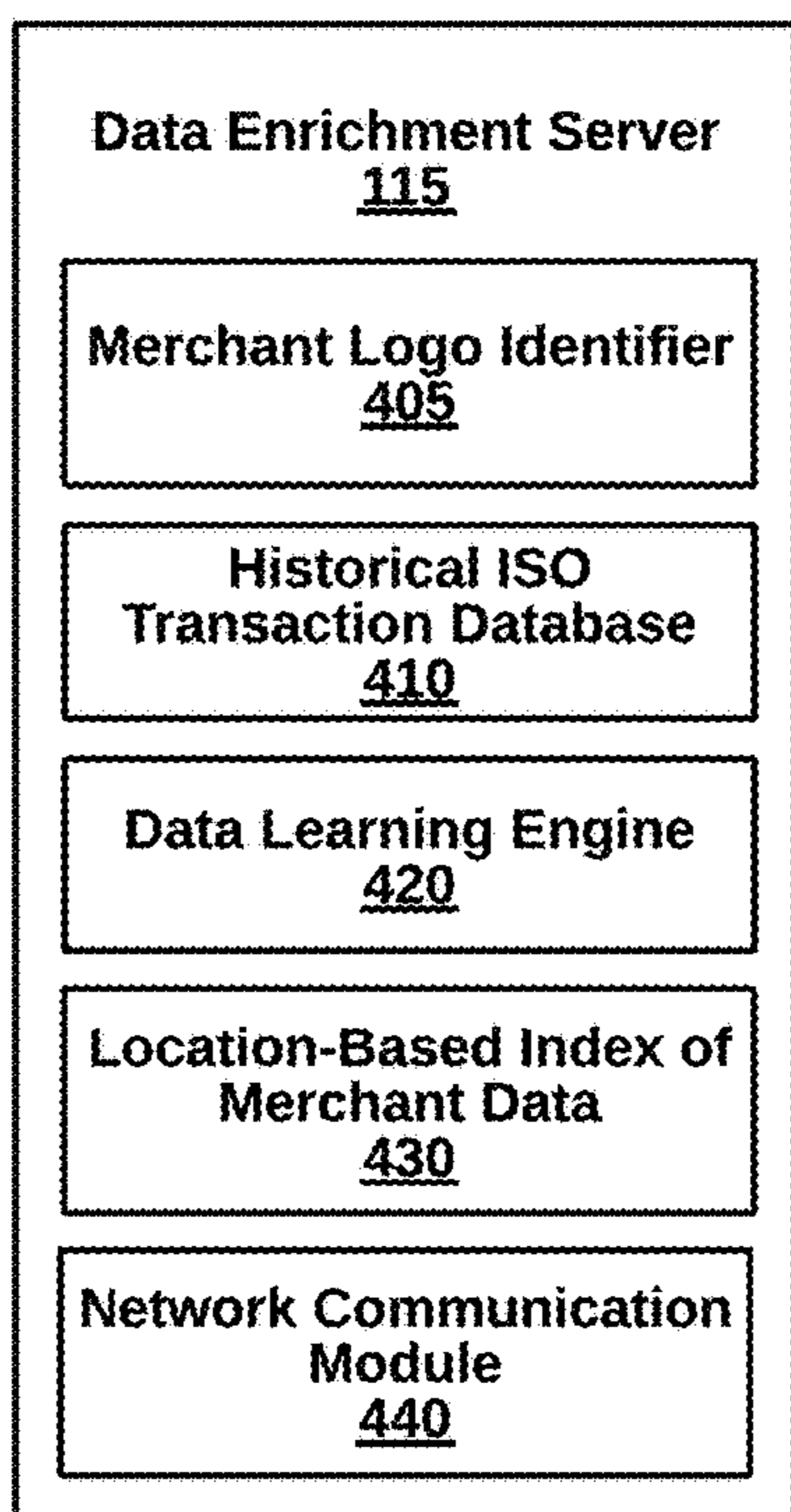


FIG. 3B

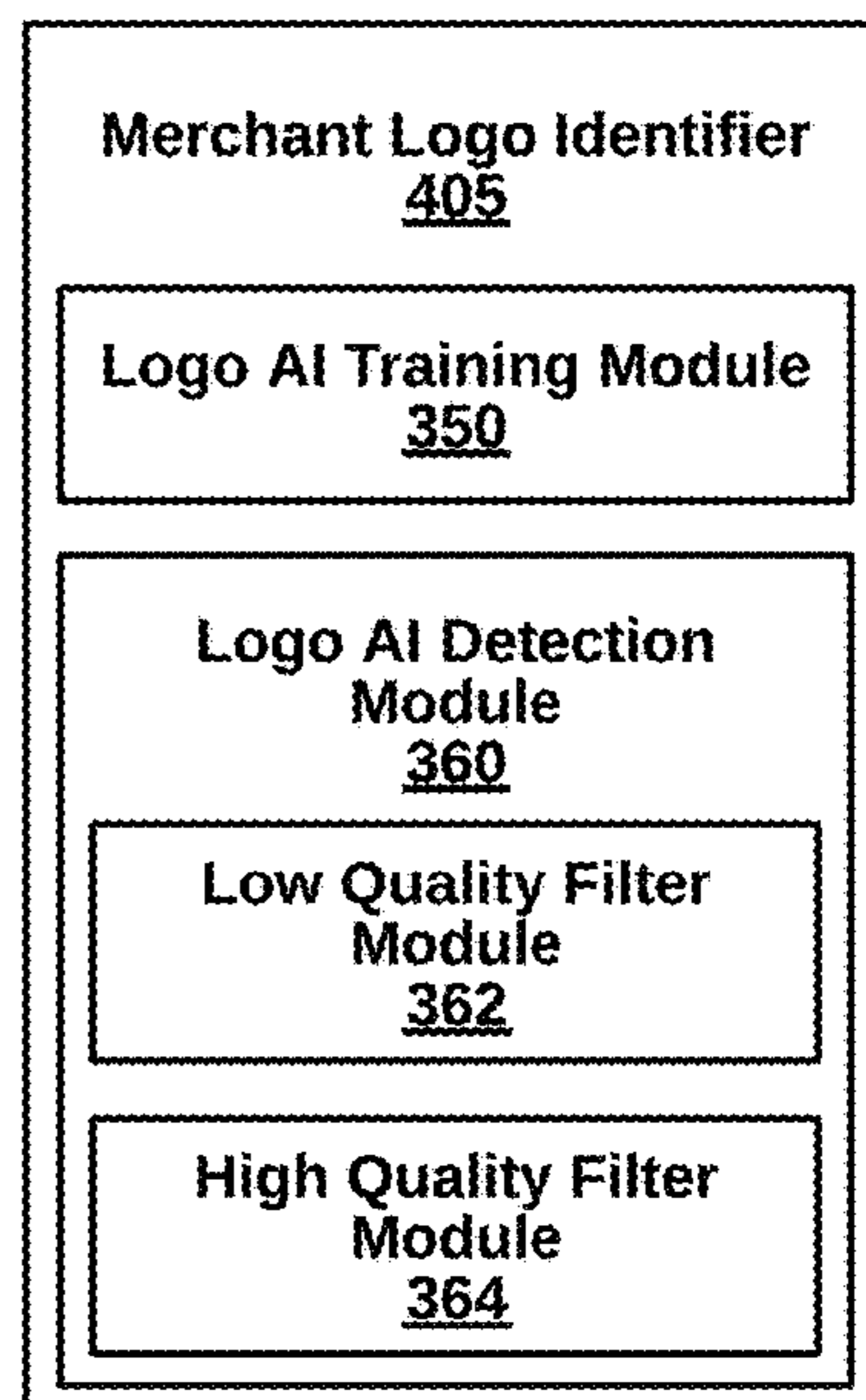
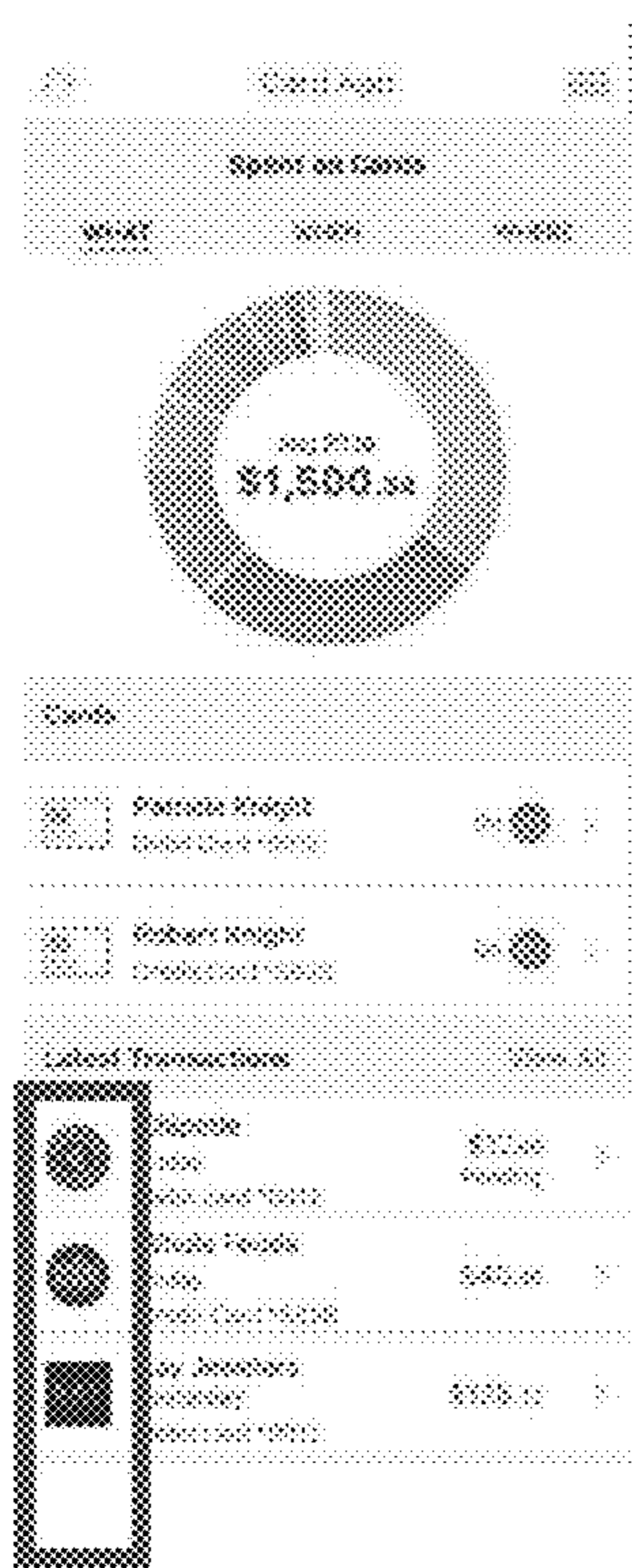


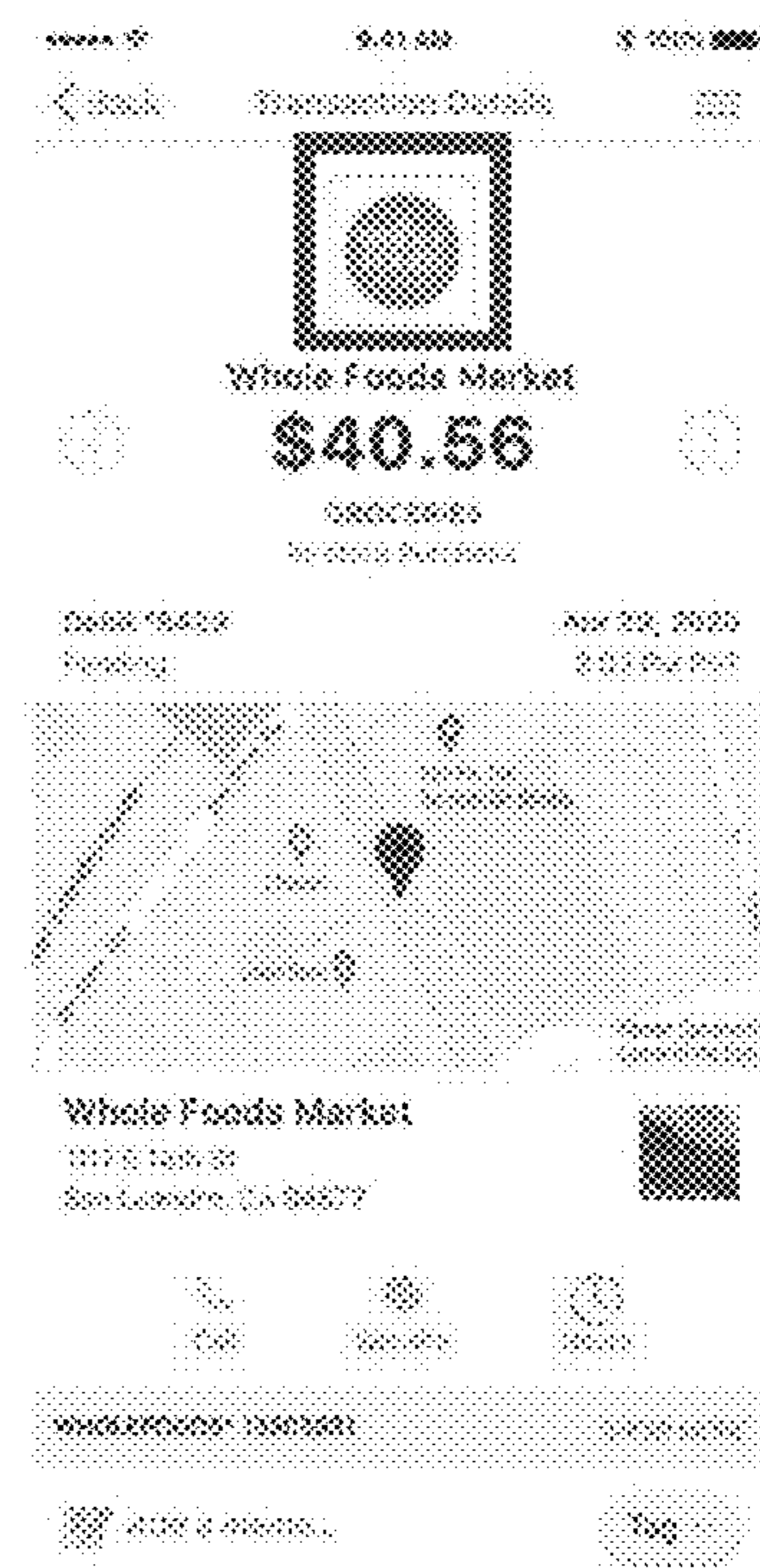
FIG. 3C



Landing Page
410



Transaction List Page
420



Transaction Detail Page
430

FIG. 4A



COF Merchant	Recurring Payments	User Control
24-Hour Fitness 	Y - \$29.99/ mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CANCEL OR BLOCK * CONFIRM * DISPUTE * UPDATE CARD * CLICK-TO-CONTACT MERCHANT * ALERT ME
Gas Company	Y - 8th day of mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CANCEL OR BLOCK * CONFIRM * DISPUTE * UPDATE CARD * CLICK-TO-CONTACT MERCHANT * ALERT ME
Amazon 	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CANCEL OR BLOCK * CONFIRM * DISPUTE * UPDATE CARD * CLICK-TO-CONTACT MERCHANT * ALERT ME

FIG. 4B

500

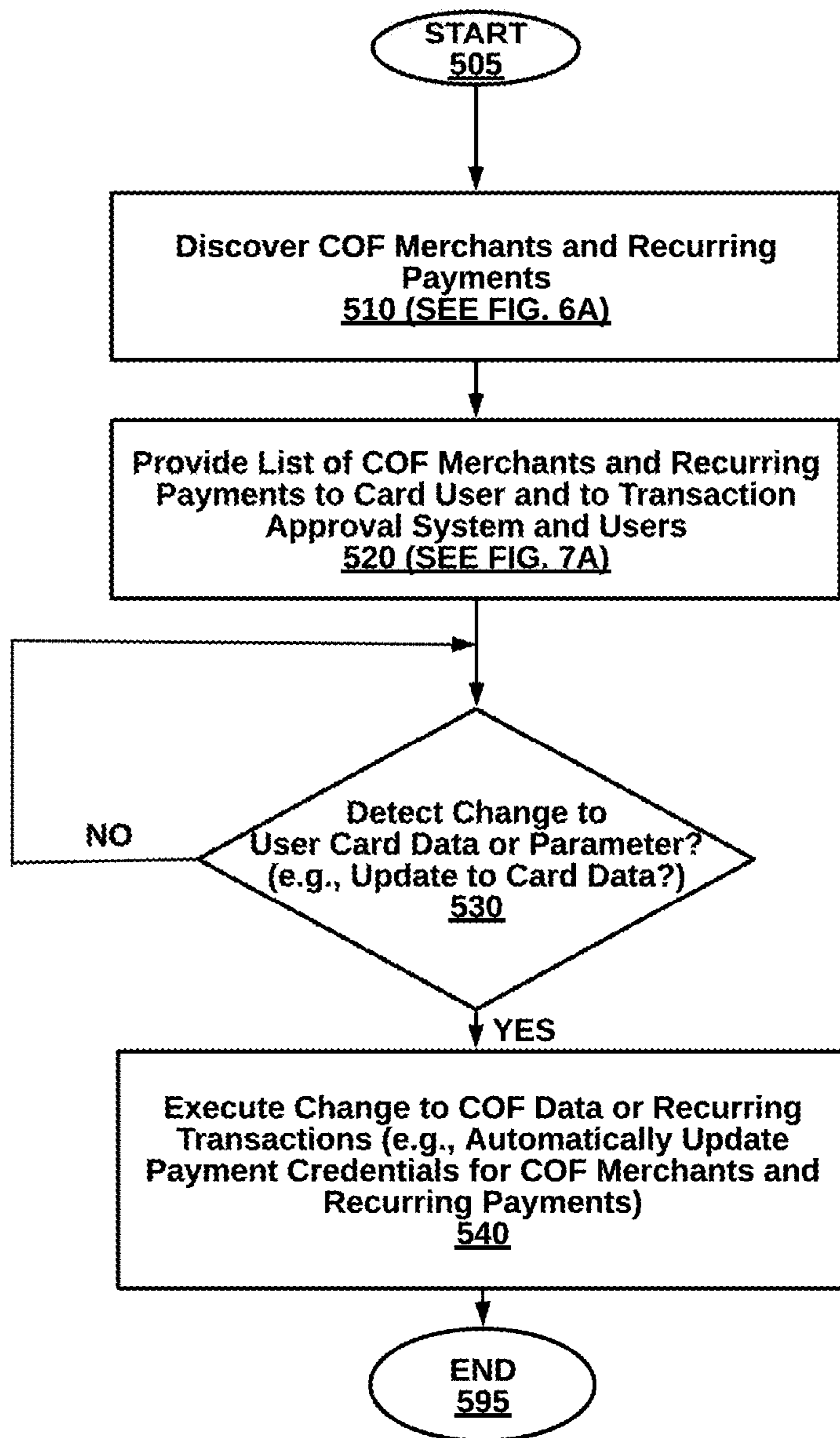


FIG. 5

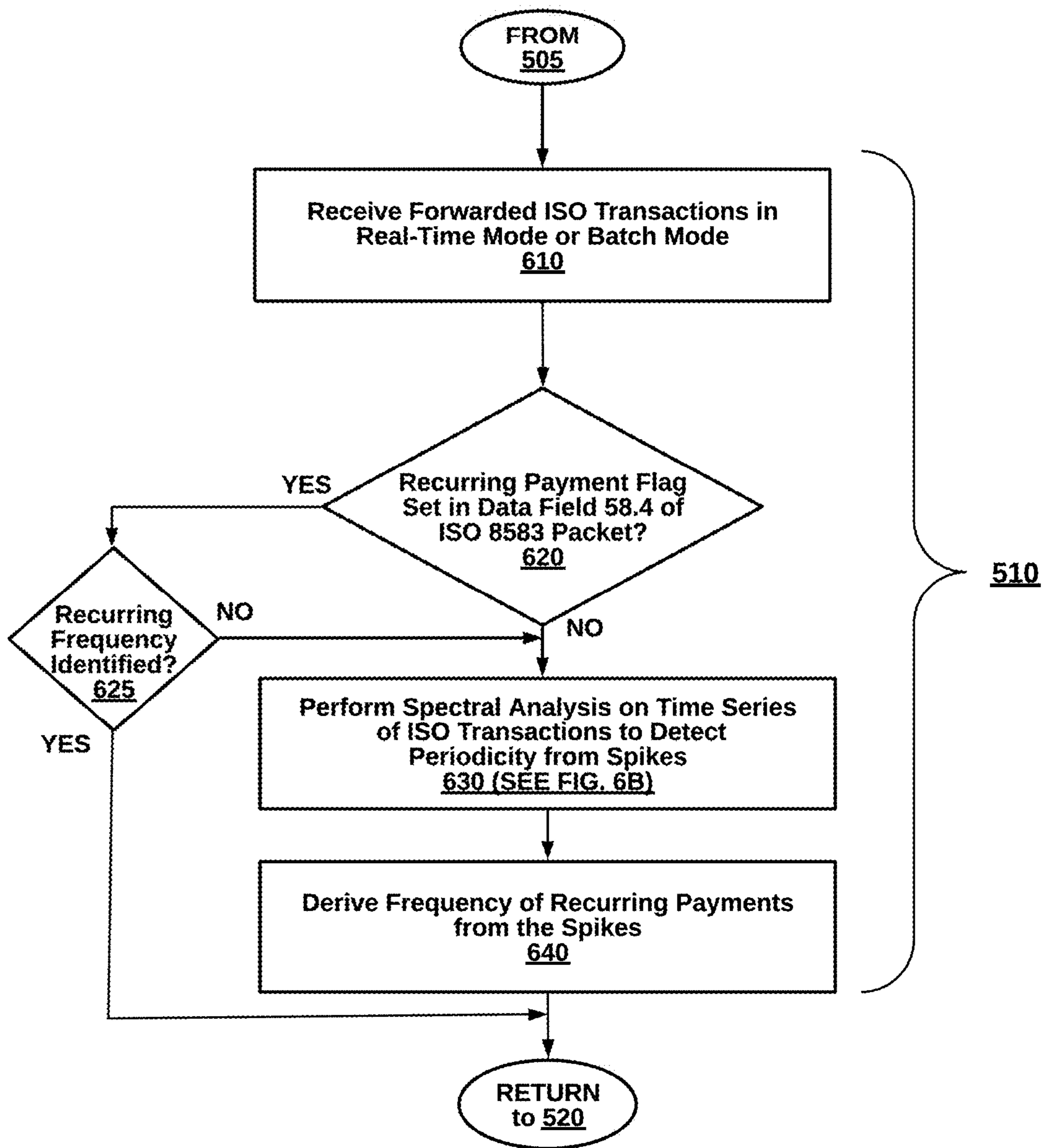


FIG. 6A

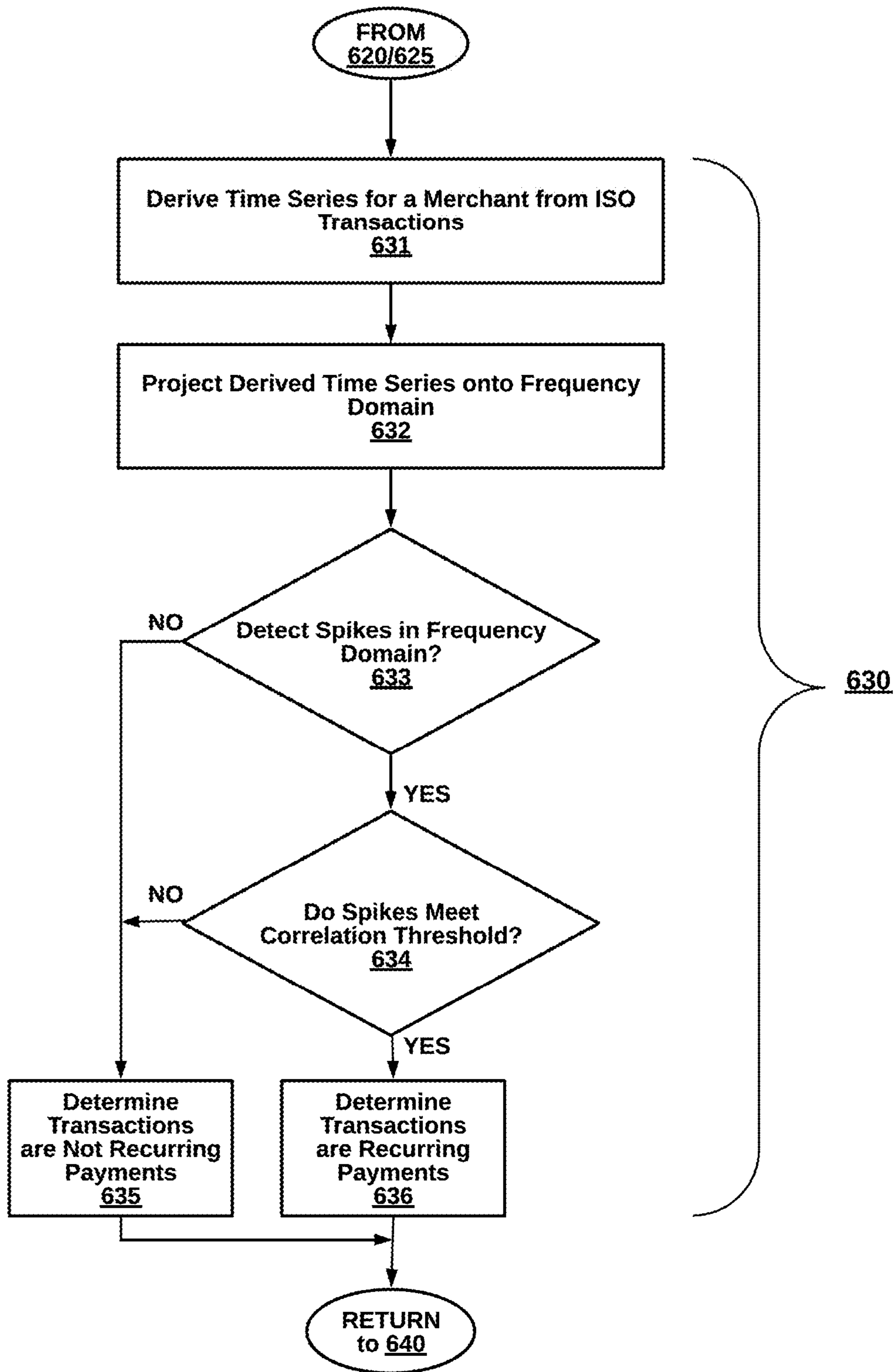


FIG. 6B

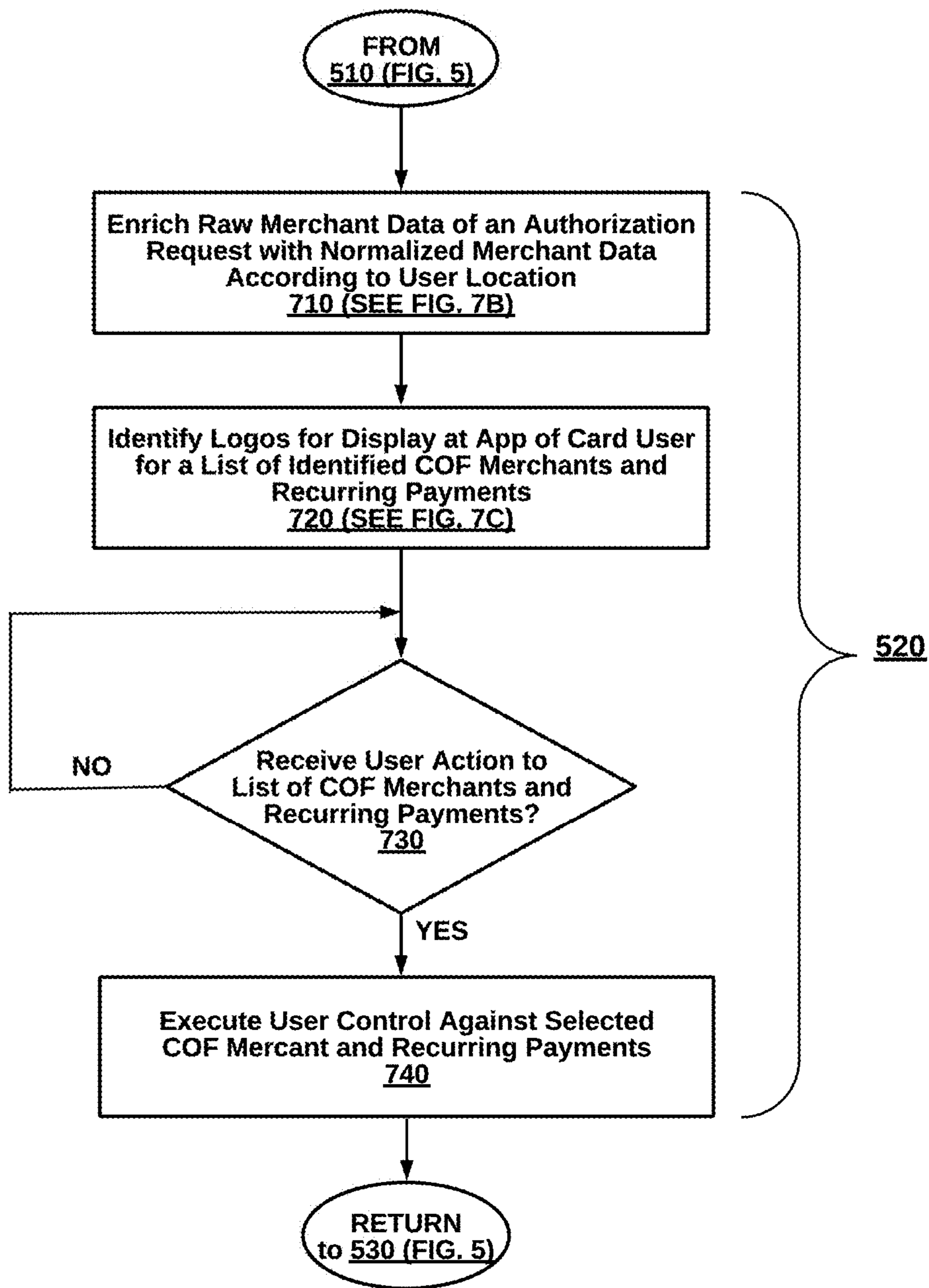


FIG. 7A

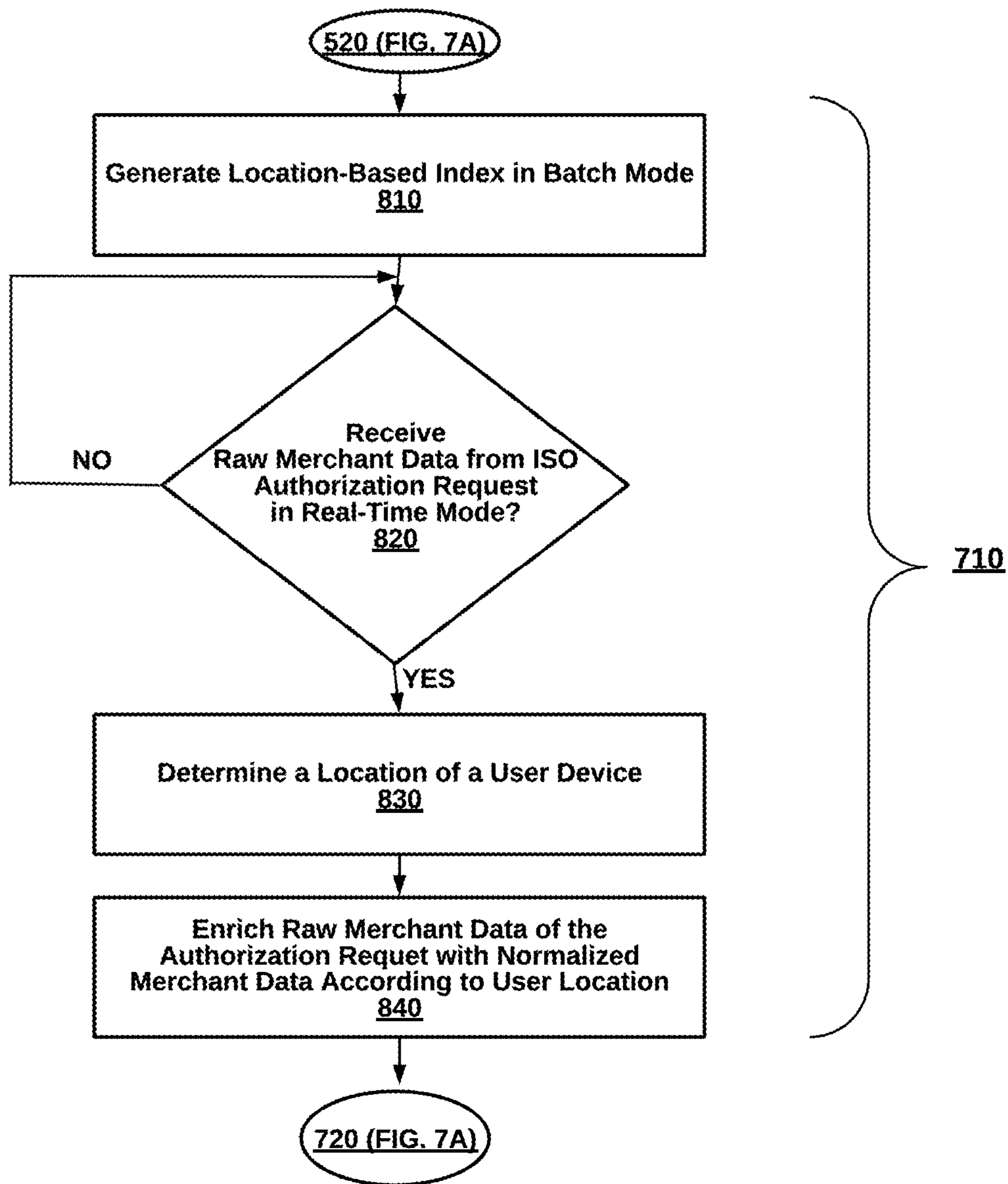


FIG. 7B

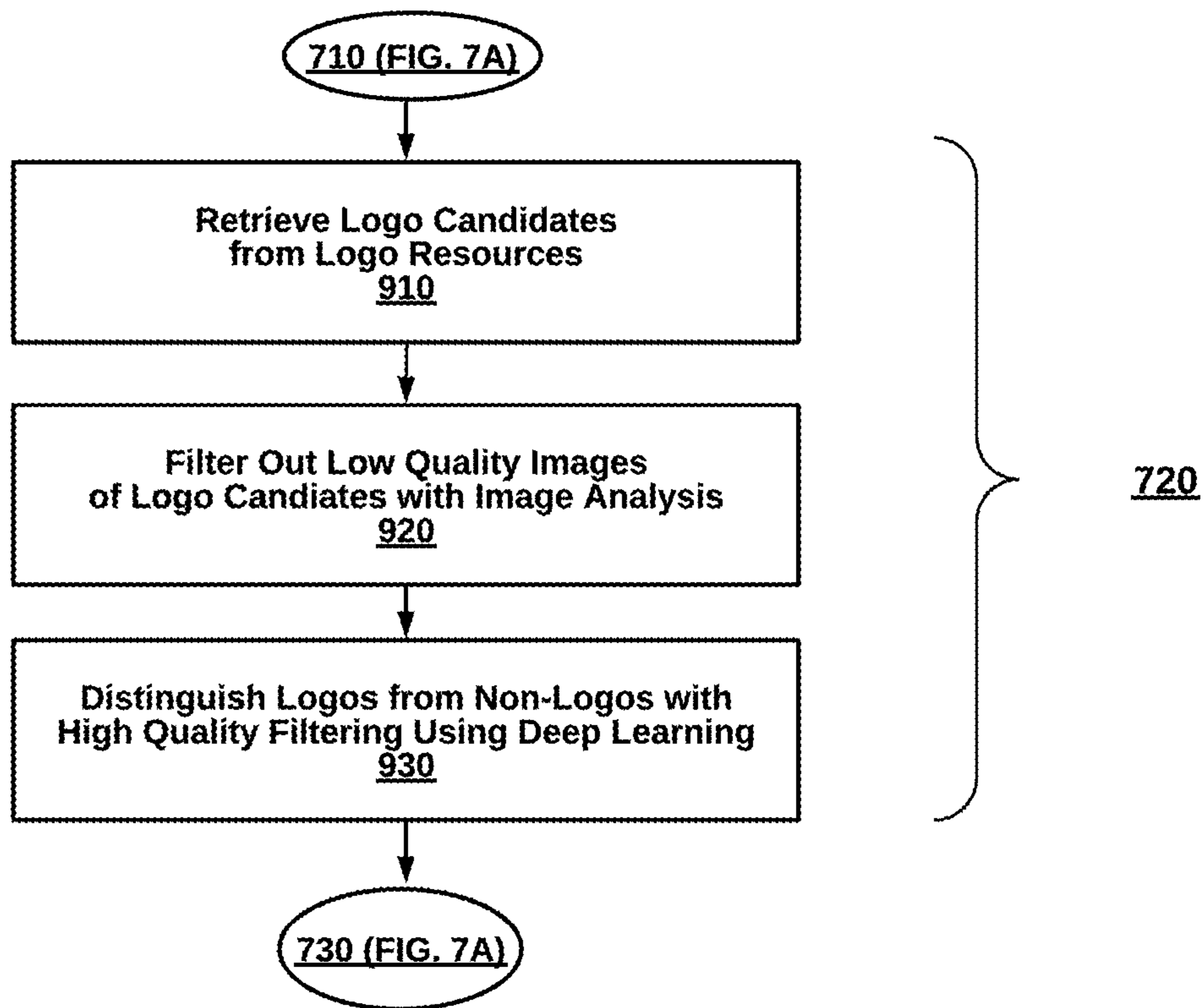


FIG. 7C

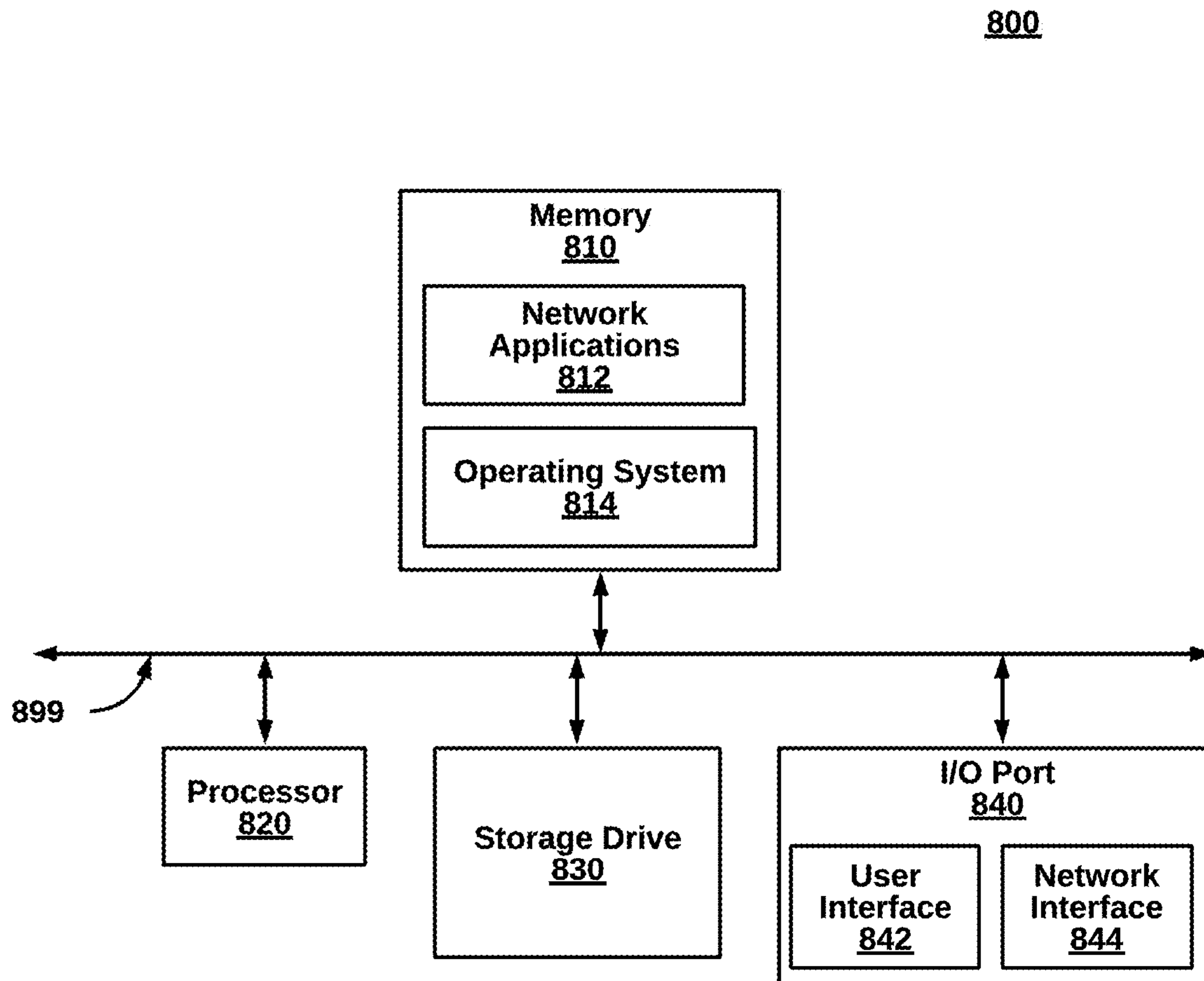


FIG. 8

1

**MERCHANT LOGO DETECTION
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FOR
INJECTING USER CONTROL TO ISO
BACK-END TRANSACTION APPROVALS
BETWEEN ACQUIRER PROCESSORS AND
ISSUER PROCESSORS OVER DATA
COMMUNICATION NETWORKS**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority as continuation-in-part to U.S. application Ser. No. 16/551,166 filed Aug. 26, 2019, now abandoned, which in turn, is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/227,560 filed Dec. 20, 2018, now abandoned, and U.S. application Ser. No. 16/227,560 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/058,229 filed Oct. 19, 2013, now abandoned, and a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/527,544 filed Jun. 19, 2012, now abandoned, the contents of each being hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally, to computer networking security, and more specifically, to merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network.

BACKGROUND

On the one hand, card users rely upon availability of electronic funds for point-of-sale and online purchases with merchants. When an electronic payment fails due to issues within the system, apart from actual availability of electronic funds, card users can have services disrupted, purchases failed, and even be embarrassed in front of friends. One case of failed user card transactions arises when there is a change in the underlying user card being used for the transaction. For example, if an existing card is lost or stolen, and a new physical card is typically issued by mail to the address on file and, after receipt, the card user manually updates the card information. In the meantime, no electronic payments can be consummated.

On the other hand, card users may be suspicious of COF (card on file) merchants that store the user card information so that the user does not have to reenter for each use. In the case of recurring payments, COF merchants automatically consummate charges for a predetermined amount at a predetermined frequency, such as monthly dues for a health club membership. If a user is suspicious, card users have a lack of control over COF merchants and recurring payments. The conventional options for control are to submit a dispute with the credit card company or the merchant. But this can be time consuming and complicated.

Thus, users have a lack of control over COF merchants and recurring payments. For example, attempts to make a recurring charge to a lost or stolen card may be unintentionally made if the card user is not able to update with the new physical card in time. The unintentional transaction should be rejected by a financial transaction system. The failed transactions can raise red flags by the COF merchant or recurring transaction processor with respect to the card user. In turn, red flags can also be raised by an acquirer processor or issuer processor with respect to the COF merchant or recurring transaction processor. The result can

2

lead to service or product cancellations, late fees, bad faith, and other consequences. There can also be a chilling effect on conducting online transactions.

Moreover, because ISO transactions are not designed for consumer access, ISO transactions have no merchant logo embedded in data packets carrying individual transactions across the back-end transaction process. Logo identification is conventionally a manual process in which a specific image file is uploaded and associated with a specific merchant. A user viewing transactions may have difficulty having to mentally recall merchants for transactions.

What is needed is a robust technique for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network.

SUMMARY

To address the above-mentioned shortcomings, methods, computer-readable mediums, and devices are provided for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network.

In an embodiment, a transmission of ISO data packets with merchant name is received. Raw merchant data from the ISO data packets is transformed to enriched merchant data. Logo candidates for a specific ISO data can be identified from external resources based on the enriched merchant data.

In another embodiment, low quality images of the logo candidates are filtered out with image analysis including entropy ratio evaluations of the logo candidates. Also, the logo candidates are processed with high quality filtering including classification of the logo candidates with a deep learning classifier for distinguishing logos from non-logos.

In still another embodiment, a logo from the logo candidates is selected to associate with the ISO data packets. A display having the selected logo associated with a transaction of the ISO data packets can be generated for display to users.

Advantageously, spectral analysis technology is used to improve network transaction technology. Furthermore, the technical field of network security is improved by reducing falsely declined transactions, and network performance is improved for the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following drawings, like reference numbers are used to refer to like elements. Although the following figures depict various examples of the invention, the invention is not limited to the examples depicted in the figures.

FIG. 1A is a high-level block diagram illustrating a system for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 1B is a high-level block diagram illustrating a data enrichment server of FIG. 1A accessing logo resources, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a sequence diagram illustrating interactions between the components of the system of FIG. 1A, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 3A is a more detailed block diagram illustrating a user control server of the system of FIG. 1A, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 3B is a more detailed block diagram illustrating a data enrichment server of the system of FIG. 1A, according to some embodiments.

FIG. 3C is a more detailed block diagram illustrating a merchant logo identifier of the system of FIG. 3B, according to some embodiments.

FIGS. 4A and 4B is a block diagram illustrating merchant logos displayed on various pages to a user in association with transactions, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a high-level flow diagram illustrating a method for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 6A is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating a step of discovering COF merchants and recurring payments, from the method of FIG. 5, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 6B is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating a step of performing spectral analysis on a time series of ISO transactions to detect periodicity from spikes, from the method of FIG. 6A, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7A is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating a step of providing a list of COF merchants and recurring payments to card user and to traditional approval system and users, in the method of FIG. 5, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7B is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating a step of enriching raw merchant data of an authorization request with normalized merchant data according to user location, in the method of FIG. 7A, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7C is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating a step of identifying logos for display at app of card user for a list of identified COF merchants and recurring payments, in the method of FIG. 7A, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating an example computing device, according to one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Systems with computer hardware devices, computer-implemented methods, and (non-transitory) computer-readable mediums, for merchant logo detection artificial intelligence (AI) for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, are disclosed.

The examples detailed herein are non-limiting and concise. For instance, merchant transactions in the ISO 8583 format for network data packets can also be applied to non-merchant transactions and other packet formats.

I. System for Merchant Logo Detection AI (FIGS. 1-4)

FIG. 1A is a high-level block diagram illustrating a system 100 for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, according to an embodiment. The system 100 primarily comprises a user control server 110, a transactional approval system 120, a transaction-initiating device 130 and an account holder device 140. Additional network components can also be part of the system 100, such as firewalls, virus scanners, routers, switches, application servers, databases, data lakes, data warehousing, as well as additional controllers, access points, access switches, stations, SDN (Software-Defined Networking) controllers, Wi-Fi controllers, and the like. The network components can be implemented as hardware, software, or a combination of both, for example, as described with respect to the computing environment of FIG. 10.

Each of the primary components are coupled in communication through a network 199. The account holder device 140 may be a mobile device using Wi-Fi or cellular, for example, that couples to an edge device 145 for access to the network 199. The network 199 may be the Internet, a wide area network, a local area network, a cellular network (e.g., 3G, 4G, 5G or 6G), Wi-Fi, or a hybrid network.

A. Enriched Merchant Data for ISO Transactions

The user control server 110 is coupled in communication over the network 199 with data enrichment server 115 to receive merchant logos selected according to machine learning. In one embodiment, the user control server 119 receives an update request 102 along with a copy of an ISO authorization request 101 and responds with an update response 102. The update response 102 can include a new user card number, a new expiration date, a product upgrade, information from a portfolio conversion, user controls, or the like. To determine updates, the user control server 110 continually classifies ISO transactions to identify COF merchants and recurring payments associated with a particular user card. A list of COF merchants and recurring payments is determined, and updated as new ISO transactions are classified. The user control server 110 can provide the list of COF merchants and recurring payments back to elements of the ISO transaction approval system 120, such as a financial institution or issuer processor. COF merchants, as referred to herein, store user card data used by a merchant device to fund purchases that are either automatically triggered (Amazon Prime annual fee) or manually triggered (e.g., Amazon toy purchase). Further, recurring transactions are subset of transactions conducted by the COF merchant. A transaction is recurring if it is automatically conducted at some frequency for a standard amount. The Amazon Prime annual fee may be charged on May 1st of each year with the same card data, recurring, and without new authorization from the card holder. In one embodiment, besides detecting recurring merchants (merchant-level insights), it can also detect recurring insights at the combination of card and merchant level. So, for each card and merchant information, frequency, trial end date, next billing date, and estimated amount, are known based on history.

In an embodiment, updates to a specific user card are received and processed by the user control server 110. The updates can be initiated by financial institutions or issuer processors or by users themselves. For example, when a new user card is requested or automatically dispatched by mail to a Chase card holder, Chase can immediately send updated card information to the user control server 110 over a secure channel before the Chase card holder is even aware that the new user card exists. The update, in turn, can be applied to the list of COF and recurring payments in either a push or pull distribution. The user can also be notified of COF updates 105 and make decisions to inject control how the new information is disseminated. In some cases, a card user may be suspicious of a particular merchant or POS type and wish to discontinue by precluding the update. A user app on the account holder device 140 with a touch screen button can be pressed, thereby providing card users with easy access to a traditionally closed loop ISO transaction approval system 120.

The data enrichment server 115, in one embodiment, selects merchant logos by first extracting raw merchant data from the ISO authorization request for conversion to enriched merchant data for the list of merchants. The raw merchant data is typically customized by a particular merchant and their business practice, or there is any protocol at all. Enriched merchant data, on the other hand, is normalized

with known commercial names. This prevents several different COF merchant entries for a common merchant, for example, at different locations. While raw merchant data can have 2, 10 or more variations, enriched merchant data is coalesced under a single entry. When a customer wants to cancel a recurring payment at Walmart, for example, all the transactions and actions are accessible under a single commercial name rather than having to individually check each name and decipher raw merchant data. Some merchants have more than one enriched merchant names, such as Amazon Prime and Amazon Fresh. In one embodiment, the data enrichment server **115** is an optional part of the system **100**.

For the data enrichment option, the user location **103** for the account holder device **140** can be pushed or pulled and utilized to filter search results of a places server. For example, a data field has WLMRT within close proximity to a known Walmart store, the custom abbreviation can be enriched to the common trade name. The location is preferably in real-time with data enrichment, but in some cases, is done asynchronously. GPS, Wi-Fi triangulation, IP address analyses, or other techniques at the account holder device **140** determines local geo-coordinates and sends to the data enrichment server **115**. In one case, the data enrichment server **115** uses algorithms to predict the location based on previous locations. In another case, the data enrichment server **115** infers location from the merchant location, IP address, or any other appropriate technique.

In some embodiments, the data enrichment server **115** is part of a third-party fraud detection system, separate from the card updater system or the transaction approval system **120**. In other embodiments, the data enrichment server **115** can be integrated with the user control server **110**. The data enrichment server **115** is set forth in more detail with respect to FIG. 4 below.

B. Logo Selection AI for ISO Transactions

The data enrichment server **115** is also communicatively coupled to logo resources **125** to associate logos with the ISO transactions based on the enriched merchant data. A network communication interface coupled to the data communication network, receives ISO data packets with a transaction. The user control server **110** transforms raw merchant data from the ISO data packets to enriched merchant data.

Logo candidates are identified for a specific ISO data from external resources based on the enriched merchant data, as shown in FIG. 1B. The data enrichment server **115** can be coupled in communication over the network **199** to one or more resources including a merchant website server **116**, a Google server **117**, an image database server **118**, and social media website servers **119**. The merchant website server **116** can be found from a Google search or other database, and then searched for images that could be logos. The Google server **117** can be searched for SERP results which may also include some photos or videos. Additionally, hyperlinks in the SERP results can lead to other website candidates for extracting logos. The image database server **118** can be, for example, Google Images, Pinterest, Shutterstock, or any other online database of photos or logos. In one example, Google Image results for “Merchant 1 logos” as a search term are collected and analyzed. The potential logo may have to be extracted from a website linked from the image listing. The social media website servers **119**, such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter and TikTok also include merchant logos in advertisements and otherwise. Many merchants maintain a Facebook business page from which logos can be extracted. In an embodiment, application program interfaces (APIs) are used to communicate with the

social media website servers **119** for logging on, submitting search queries, receive output data, and otherwise conducting automatic transactions.

The potential logos are then filtered to identify a default logo image to associate with transactions. First, low quality images of the logo candidates are filtered out with image analysis including entropy ratio evaluations of the logo candidates. Next, processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering including classification of the logo candidates with a deep learning classifier for distinguishing logos from non-logos. Based on the outcomes, and how a specific implementation weighs the underlying factor, a logo is selected from the logo candidates to associate with the ISO data packets. In one implementation, once a logo has been selected for a merchant, it can be reused for later ISO transactions by the user or by other users.

Users log on for access to a display having the selected logo associated with a transaction of the ISO data packets. Further details concerning the data enrichment server **115** are set forth below with respect to FIG. 3B.

C. Transaction Approval

The transactional approval system **120**, in an embodiment, is a backend to a payment authorization system for credit card transactions for a merchant. The transactions can be financial transactions, such as a credit card approval, a debit card approval, an ACH, or other financial transactions. In other embodiments, the transactions are non-financial. The financial transaction approval system can include an acquirer processor, a card network, an issuer processor, a card issuer, and an account host. Responsive to a transaction initiated at the merchant, the acquirer processor can send the ISO authorization request according to the ISO 8583 standard, including a x100 or a x200 message type, with a transaction card number, transaction card credentials, merchant information, transaction amount, and other mandatory and optional fields. The card network does validity checks on the ISO authorization request and involves any additional services the acquirer or issuer have signed up for (such as address validation, PIN validation, risk scoring, and the like), and then forward the ISO authorization request to the issuer processor. The issuer processor can perform validity checks and invoke value-added services such as risk scoring and cardholder policy checks, before checking with an account host if a user account has adequate funds to satisfy a transaction request. The account host responds to the issuer processor with an approval or denial that the issuer processor can form into an ISO authorization response, along with a approve or denial reason code. The card network forwards the ISO authorization response to the acquirer processor, and in turn, back to the merchant at the POS. Many other approval systems are possible.

In one embodiment, the transactional approval system **120** subscribes to the user control server **110** for updates to user card data. For instance, an update service can check for any changes to user card data stored by a merchant device. Data can be pushed through a subscription, or data can be pulled by merchant checks.

Conventional payment authorization systems typically block out the account holder device **140** from participation in approvals through payment controls. By contrast, the user control server **110** is able to implement controls of the account holder device **140** by registering a user account with a third party administering the data enrichment server **115**. In an alternative embodiment, a third-party COF server (not shown) provides user control of COF merchants outside of the ISO transactional approval system **120**. In other

words, one embodiment bypasses the traditional financial system for managing COF merchants and recurring transactions.

The transaction-initiating device **130**, can be a merchant device or other POS, where a merchant swipes a transaction card through a transaction card reader which uses transceiver coupled to the network **199** for transmitting an ISO authorization request to the transaction approval system **120** for approval. In an embodiment, the transaction-initiating device **130** is a COF merchant storing user card data, for various reasons. In one instance, Amazon stores user cards for easy check out. In another instance, Spotify stores user cards, and charges a premium service fee at the same time of each month, for the same amount each month. Some COF transactions are recurring transactions. One implementation of the transaction-initiating device **130** is a terminal at a gym using Stripe to charge for membership services. The card may be stored for monthly fees. If the case of updated user card data, the transaction-initiating device **130** avoids declines by pushing the update initiated by a user.

The account holder device **140** for a purchaser, for example, can be a user device such as a mobile telephone, electronic payment device, an iPad, laptop computer, or the like. The purchaser or other user logs onto the data enrichment server **110** with authentication credentials to create a secure channel for location sharing, changing transaction controls, and managing transactions. In one implementation, a mobile application is downloaded to the account holder device **140** for communication with the user control server **110**. In another embodiment, an operating system or Bluetooth-connected device communicates with the data enrichment server **110**.

In one embodiment, users log from the account holder device **140** log on to the user control server **110** to review ISO transactions and other transactions. Examples of user interfaces are shown in FIG. **4**. In another embodiment, a pop-up screen or notification can be shown on the account holder device **140** with a logo and transaction information. The transaction can be a past transaction or a real-time transaction awaiting approval.

FIG. **2** is a sequence diagram illustrating interactions between the components of the system of FIG. **1**, according to an embodiment. Variations in the sequence are possible. For instance, real-time card updates and real-time user controls are shown in the interactions of FIG. **2**. However, in other embodiments, updates can be pulled from the user control server **110** in batch mode. In still other embodiments, user COF controls are applied separately from real-time ISO transactions.

At interaction **101**, the transaction-initiating device **130** receives data from a payment card swipe by the merchant or the user (or Apple Pay, an NFC contactless swipe, or otherwise) thereby initiating the network security techniques described herein. Data packets including an ISO authorization request are sent to the transactional-approval system. The transmission channel can be, for example, an end-to-end wired connection, a Wi-Fi or other wireless connection, or a hybrid network.

At interaction **102**, an update request checks for COF or recurring payment updates by sending a copy of the ISO authentication request. At interactions **103**, a location is retrieved from the account holder device **140**. Location can be provided by the account holder device **140**, can be provided by the merchant, or can be predicted. In turn, a location-based search query is sent to the data enrichment server **115** at interactions **104** and a response of enriched merchant data is sent back. At interactions **105**, a search

query is sent from the data enrichment server **115** to the logo resources **125** to retrieve a list of logo candidates, in one example. The list of merchants compiled from enriched data, along with logos selected for each merchant, can be sent as COF updates to the account holder device. User actions, user payment controls, geographical fencing, or charge amount limitations, or other processes can be applied at this point and are sent as user COF controls from the account holder device **140** back to the user control server **110**. At interaction **106**, an update response is sent back to the transaction approval system **120**. At interaction, **107** the ISO authorization response is sent to the transaction-initiating device **130**. In response, a release of goods to the user can be allowed or disallowed by the merchant, in one example.

FIG. **3A** is a more detailed block diagram illustrating a user control server of the system of FIG. **1**, according to some embodiments. The user control server **110** includes a user account module **305**, a historical ISO transactional database **310**, a user accounts and transaction reports module **330**, and a network communication module **340**. The components can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination.

A user account module **305** provides user interfaces to receive input from users seeking control over transactions. A user interface can include a list of past and future transactions (e.g., ISO transactions), merchant names as identified in enriched merchant data, and logo associated with a group of transactions conducted with a particular merchant. Transactions can also be categorized, in one embodiment, and each category divided by a merchant logo for easy identification. The transactions can be detailed, summarized, and/or aggregated. In one embodiment, the user account module **305** receives logos from the data enrichment server **115** along with enriched merchant data for generating user reports and displays. In another embodiment the user account module **305** initiates the process by actively requesting logos.

FIG. **4A** shows examples of user interfaces with logos as displayed on a smartphone. A landing page **410** shows a categorized view of top merchants or recent merchants with logos. A transaction list page **420** lists out each individual transaction with logo, for example, in chronological order, or in another example, by locations on a map. A transaction detail page **430** lists further details for a specific ISO transaction with a logo, such as card used, date and time, location of purchase, map detail, and contact hyperlinks. Meanwhile, FIG. **4B** shows an example user interface with logos for asserting user control over COF merchants and recurring transactions. As shown, COF merchants are listed, some of which have associated recurring payments (i.e., 24-hour Fitness at \$29.99 per month, and gas company billing on the 8th day of the month, although amounts may be different) and some do not have associated recurring payments (i.e., Amazon stored a card but purchases are not necessarily periodic in amount or date). Further, user controls allow a direct action to the COF merchant such as canceling the COF information, confirming the recurring payment, limiting charges by geo-location or amount, updating the card, clicking to contact the merchant, and alerting the user. The user can update the card or give permission to the card updater to do so automatically. Many other variations are possible.

Referring again to FIG. **3A**, the historical ISO transactional database **310** stores previous ISO authentication requests and responses for training the transaction classifier **320**. The previous transactions can be limited to a specific user, a specific location (e.g., zip code, city or state), a

specific transaction type (e.g., recurring transactions), or as otherwise needed for a specific implementation.

The transaction reports module **330** displays different reports of ISO transactions to users. For example, recurring payments can be identified and noted. Card on file vendors can be specifically identified. Users can then manage preferences in the user accounts module **305** based on reporting from the transaction reports module **330**.

The network communication module **340** can include a network interface, transceivers, antenna, protocol software, operating systems, APIs and other necessary components.

FIG. **3B** is a more detailed block diagram illustrating a data enrichment server **115** of FIG. **1**, according to some embodiments. The data enrichment server **115** includes a merchant logo identifier **405**, a historical ISO transactional database **410**, a data learning engine **420**, a location-based index of merchant data **430** and a network communication module **440**. The components can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination.

The merchant logo identifier **405** leverages machine learning to improve logo selection, as shown in FIG. **3C**. The merchant logo identifier **405** includes a logo AI training module **350** and a logo AI detection module **360**. The training module **350** uses past ISO transactions to develop models for prediction of merchant logos that match incoming ISO transactions (e.g., real-time ISO transactions).

The logo AI detection module **360** further includes a low quality image resolution module with an image resolution module, an aspect ratio module and an entropy module to perform a low quality check with image analysis to identify a set of candidate logos. In one embodiment, an ideal entropy range can be set, along with other factors discussed below.

The logo detection module **360** further includes a high quality image resolution module with a deep learning network engine, a text similarity engine, and an image similarity engine. The deep learning network engine distinguishes icons from non-icons based on a training set of data that is updated over time. The text similarity engine can use fuzzy matching at scale to identify relationships (e.g., Circle K versus Circle). A merchant names from enriched merchant data can be compared against text associated with logo candidates. The text can be metadata separate from the image, or embedded text. OCR can be used to identify embedded text. Higher weight is given to logo candidates that more closely match the enriched merchant data.

Referring again to FIG. **3B**, the historical ISO transactional database **410** stores previous ISO authentication requests and responses for training the data learning engine **420**. The previous transactions can be limited to a specific user, a specific location (e.g., zip code, city or state), a specific transaction type (e.g., recurring transactions), or as otherwise needed for a specific implementation. In an alternative embodiment, the historical ISO transactional database **410** stores previous ISO authentication request for other users. As a result, recurring transactions can be identified for a particular user from historical information and patterns of others. This is particularly useful for identifying recurring payments from a first payment of the series, for example.

The location-based index of merchant data **430** is generated from the learning process as varying merchant names are coalesced under a single name, and payment controls are implemented through the single name. Being local to the data enrichment server **115**, one embodiment provides real-time look-up of enriched merchant data and when there is a cache miss, raw merchant data is used for making decisions. The enriched data can be retrieved from a places server.

Preferably, the data enrichment server **115** is under independent control from the transaction approval system **120**. As a result, the location-based index is controlled and leveraged by the user typically precluded from the ISO transaction data path.

The network communication module **440** can include a network interface, transceivers, antenna, protocol software, APIs and other aspects necessary.

II. Methods for Merchant Logo Detection with AI (FIGS. **5-9**)

FIG. **5** is a high-level flow diagram illustrating a method for merchant logo detection AI for injecting user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, according to an embodiment. The steps herein are merely example groupings of functionality that can be performed in different orders, enhanced with other steps, and otherwise modified under the spirit of the present disclosure. Many variations are possible. For example, logo detection can be implemented in other contexts besides COF and recurring merchant transaction data.

At step **510**, COF merchants and recurring payments are discovered, as described in more detail with respect to FIG. **6A**. At step **520**, a list of COF merchants and recurring payments are provided to card users and/or to a transaction approval system, as shown with further detail in FIG. **7A**. If a change to user card data or parameter is detected (e.g., an update to a card for a specific card user is detected) at step **530**, at step **540** payment credentials for COF merchants and recurring payments are automatically updated, as described throughout the disclosure.

Recurring payments can be explicitly or implicitly identified. FIG. **6A** is a high-level flow diagram illustrating a step of discovering COF merchants and recurring payments, in the method of FIG. **5**, according to an embodiment. At step **610**, ISO transactions are forwarded in real-time or batch mode for analysis. If a recurring payment flag is set for explicit identification of recurring payments, for example in data field 58.4 of an ISO 8583 format packet at step **620**, the merchant is added to the COF merchant list. Another embodiment uses alternative data fields for the recurring data, such as data field **60** and data field **126**, depending on whether the transaction is an US transaction or a non-US international transaction. In some embodiments, although the recurring payments are explicit, the frequency is not explicitly identified in step **625**. Thus, spectral analysis is performed, at step **630**, in order to determine a frequency (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly). Besides spectral analysis, in other embodiments, different transaction attributes are analyzed. If the recurring payment flag is explicitly set at step **620** and frequency is explicitly identified at step **625**, the process continues to step **520** for providing the COF merchants and recurring payments list.

In one case, at step **620**, if the recurring payment flag is not set, spectral analysis can be performed at step **620** to identify recurring payments in an implicit manner. Next, at step **640**, a frequency of recurring payments is derived from the spikes of the spectral analysis. In one embodiment, step **640** is not performed due to poor results in the spectral analysis of step **630**, failing to implicitly identify recurring payments. The process then returns to step **520** of FIG. **5**.

The spectral analysis step of **630** is further defined in FIG. **6B**. In one embodiment, a time series for a merchant is derived from ISO transactions, in step **631**. The derived time series is then projected onto a frequency domain, in step **632**. If spikes are detected in step **633** that meet a correlation threshold in step **634**, the transactions are determined to be

recurring payments in step 656. For example, perfectly sinusoidal data has one spike. Periodic, yet non sinusoidal data has spikes at the integer multiple of the predominant frequency. The multiple spikes are generally caused by spectral leakage due to the imperfect data

Otherwise, if there are no spikes in frequency detected at step 633, or the detected spikes of step 633 do not meet the correlation threshold at step 634, it is determined that the time series contains no recurring payments at step 635. For instance, white noise has no spike.

A user can have multiple subscriptions of recurring transactions with a single vendor. The statistical modeling or spectral analysis can be used to detect the available subscription price points for a given merchant, since the transactions at each price point should yield strong recurring pattern at a certain frequency.

The spectral analysis result can be combined with other features derived from transaction data in machine learning models to further fine tune the prediction accuracy. For instance, a machine learning classifier, such as a neural network based classifier or a traditional random forest based classifier, can be used to combine the features including the periodicity and price points from the spectral analysis, the POS entry mode, amount, terminal class (attended or unattended, customer operated or card acceptor operated, on-premise or off-premise), presentation type (card present or card not present, customer present or customer not present), terminal type (home terminal, dial terminal, ecommerce terminal, etc.), payment token types, token device types, and other POS condition codes to predict whether the transaction is a recurring payment or not.

In the case a price point has been detected for recurring payments from the spectral analysis, the price point can be used to alert the user whenever there is an event of price divergence in the same recurring series. In addition, the user's price point can be compared with other similar users for the same merchant at the same city or at the same region, to further inform the users whether or not an anomaly has occurred, and whether or not they should contact the merchant for the difference in charges.

In the case that a spectral analysis does not yield strong recurring pattern for a transaction, which could happen when a given card does not have enough historical transactions on a given merchant, e.g. during the cold start period for a card and merchant, the spectral analysis result (frequency, price point) from other cards on the same merchant can be crowd-sourced as additional features to determine whether this transaction is recurring or not. Such crowd-sourced features can also POS entry mode, terminal class (attended or unattended, customer operated or card acceptor operated, on-premise or off-premise), presentation type (card present or card not present, customer present or customer not present), terminal type (home terminal, dial terminal, ecommerce terminal, etc.), payment token types, token device types, and other POS condition codes.

In some cases, a merchant may send incorrect recurring indicator in the transaction data. For example, Apple iTunes may set the recurring flag for a regular non-recurring e-commerce transaction, regardless of whether the transaction is recurring or not. In such cases, the same model with the same features can be used to detect and correct the incorrect flagging of the transaction. New rules can be automatically generated and implemented.

FIG. 7A is a high-level flow diagram illustrating the step 520 of providing a list of COF merchants and recurring payments to card users and to transaction approval system, in the method of FIG. 5, according to an embodiment. At

step 710, raw merchant data of an authorization request is enriched with normalized merchant data according to a user location, as set forth below in association with FIG. 7B. The data enrichment can be performed prior to identifying recurring payments, in some embodiments. At step 720, a list of COF merchants and recurring payment is compiled with logos for display at, for example, a mobile app on a smartphone of the card user, as is detailed in FIG. 7C. Preferably, step 720 is performed at a data enrichment server along with step 710. If user actions to list of COF merchants and recurring payments is received at step 730, at step 740, the user control (e.g., cancel, update or limit) is executed against COF merchant and recurring payments. The process returns to step 530 of FIG. 5

FIG. 7B is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating the step 710 of enriching raw merchant data of an authorization request with normalized merchant data according to user location, in the method of FIG. 7A, according to an embodiment.

At step 810, a location-based index is generated in batch mode. At step 820, responsive to receiving raw merchant data parsed from an ISO authorization request for a transaction in process, a location of a user device is determined at step 830. At step 840, raw merchant data is enriched with normalized merchant data according to the user location.

FIG. 7C is a more detailed flow diagram illustrating the step 720 of identifying logos from enriched raw merchant data, according to an embodiment. At step 910, a set of logo candidates is received from logo resources. At step 920, low quality images are filtered out of logo candidates with image analysis (e.g., resolution, aspect ratio, and entropy ratio). At step 930, logs are distinguished from non-logos with high quality filtering using deep learning (e.g., CNN).

III. Processor-Driven Computing Device (FIG. 8)

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary computing device 800 for use in the system 80 of FIG. 1, according to one embodiment. The computing device 800 is an exemplary device that is implementable for the user control server 18, each of the components of ISO transactional system 120, the transaction-initiating device 130, or the account holder device 140. Additionally, the computing device 800 is merely an example implementation itself, since the system 100 can also be fully or partially implemented with laptop computers, tablet computers, smart cell phones, Internet appliances, and the like.

The computing device 800, of the present embodiment, includes a memory 810, a processor 820, a storage drive 830, and an I/O port 840. Each of the components is coupled for electronic communication via a bus 899. Communication can be digital and/or analog, and use any suitable protocol.

The memory 810 further comprises network applications 812 and an operating system 814. The network applications 812 can include a web browser, a mobile application, an application that uses networking, a remote application executing locally, a network protocol application, a network management application, a network routing application, or the like.

The operating system 814 can be one of the Microsoft Windows® family of operating systems (e.g., Windows 95, 98, Me, Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows XP x84 Edition, Windows Vista, Windows CE, Windows Mobile, Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows 8), Android, Linux, HP-UX, UNIX, Sun OS, Solaris, Mac OS X, Alpha OS, AIX, IRIX32, or IRIX84. Other operating systems may be used. Microsoft Windows is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

The processor **820** can be a network processor (e.g., optimized for IEEE 802.11), a general-purpose processor, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), a reduced instruction set controller (RISC) processor, an integrated circuit, or the like. Qualcomm Atheros, Broadcom Corporation, and Marvell Semiconductors manufacture processors that are optimized for IEEE 802.11 devices. The processor **820** can be single core, multiple core, or include more than one processing elements. The processor **820** can be disposed on silicon or any other suitable material. The processor **820** can receive and execute instructions and data stored in the memory **88** or the storage device **830**.

The storage device **830** can be any non-volatile type of storage such as a magnetic disc, EEPROM, Flash, or the like. The storage device **830** stores code and data for applications.

The I/O port **840** further comprises a user interface **842** and a network interface **844**. The account holder interface **842** can output to a display device and receive input from, for example, a keyboard. The network interface **844** connects to a medium such as Ethernet or Wi-Fi for data input and output. In one embodiment, the network interface **844** includes IEEE 802.11 antennae.

Many of the functionalities described herein can be implemented with computer software, computer hardware, or a combination.

Computer software products (e.g., non-transitory computer products storing source code) may be written in any of various suitable programming languages, such as C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, PHP, Python, Perl, Ruby, and AJAX. The computer software product may be an independent application with data input and data display modules. Alternatively, the computer software products may be classes that are instantiated as distributed objects. The computer software products may also be component software such as Java Beans (from Sun Microsystems) or Enterprise Java Beans (EJB from Sun Microsystems).

Furthermore, the computer that is running the previously mentioned computer software may be connected to a network and may interface to other computers using this network. The network may be on an intranet or the Internet, among others. The network may be a wired network (e.g., using copper), telephone network, packet network, an optical network (e.g., using optical fiber), or a wireless network, or any combination of these. For example, data and other information may be passed between the computer and components (or steps) of a system of the invention using a wireless network using a protocol such as Wi-Fi (IEEE standards 802.11, 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11e, 802.11g, 802.11i, 802.11n, and 802.ac, just to name a few examples). For example, signals from a computer may be transferred, at least in part, wirelessly to components or other computers.

In an embodiment, with a Web browser executing on a computer workstation system, a user accesses a system on the World Wide Web (WWW) through a network such as the Internet. The Web browser is used to download web pages or other content in various formats including HTML, XML, text, PDF, and postscript, and may be used to upload information to other parts of the system. The Web browser may use uniform resource identifiers (URLs) to identify resources on the Web and hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) in transferring files on the Web.

This description of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form described, and many modifications and variations are pos-

sible in light of the teaching above. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical applications. This description will enable others skilled in the art to best utilize and practice the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to a particular use.

We claim:

1. A computer-implemented method in a user control server, implemented at least partially in hardware, for merchant logo detection with artificial intelligence (AI) for improving user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, the method comprising:

receiving a transmission, at a network communication interface coupled to the data communication network, ISO data packets with merchant name;

transforming raw merchant data from the ISO data packets to enriched merchant data;

identifying logo candidates for a specific ISO data from external resources based on the enriched merchant data; filtering out low quality images of the logo candidates with image analysis including entropy ratio evaluations of the logo candidates;

processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering including classification of the logo candidates with a deep learning classifier for distinguishing logos from non-logos;

selecting a logo from the logo candidates to associate with the ISO data packets; and

generating a display having the selected logo associated with a transaction of the ISO data packets.

2. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein processing the logo candidates with low quality filtering comprises:

evaluating the logo candidates for aspect ratio;

evaluating the logo candidates for resolution; and

evaluating the logo candidates for entropy.

3. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering comprises:

classifying the logo candidates with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for distinguishing logos from non-logos.

4. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering comprises:

scanning the logo candidates to OCR any text embedded within the logo candidates;

comparing OCR text against the enriched merchant data for similarity.

5. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering comprises:

determining image similarity between the logo candidates to known logos, including:

hashing images of the logo candidates;

performing a reverse image search based on principal component analysis (PCA) and Approximate Nearest-Neighbor (ANN); and

flagging for further processing any of the logo candidates that cross a similarity threshold.

6. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the ISO data packets do not include a merchant logo.

7. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the non-logo images comprise icons, avatars and memes.

8. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the deep learning comprises convolutional neural network (CNN) learning.

9. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the processor establishes a secure channel connection with the mobile account holder device. 5

10. A non-transitory computer-readable medium comprising source code that, when executed by a processor, performs a computer-implemented method in a user control server for merchant logo detection with artificial intelligence (AI) for improving user control to ISO back-end transaction approvals between acquirer processors and issuer processors over a data communication network, the method comprising: 10

receiving a transmission, at a network communication interface coupled to the data communication network, ISO data packets with merchant name; 15

transforming raw merchant data from the ISO data packets to enriched merchant data;

identifying logo candidates for a specific ISO data from external resources based on the enriched merchant data; 20

filtering out low quality images of the logo candidates with image analysis including entropy ratio evaluations of the logo candidates;

processing the logo candidates with high quality filtering including classification of the logo candidates with a deep learning classifier for distinguishing logos from non-logos; 25

selecting a logo from the logo candidates to associate with the ISO data packets; and 30

generating a display having the selected logo associated with a transaction of the ISO data.

* * * * *